Board of Trade Journal

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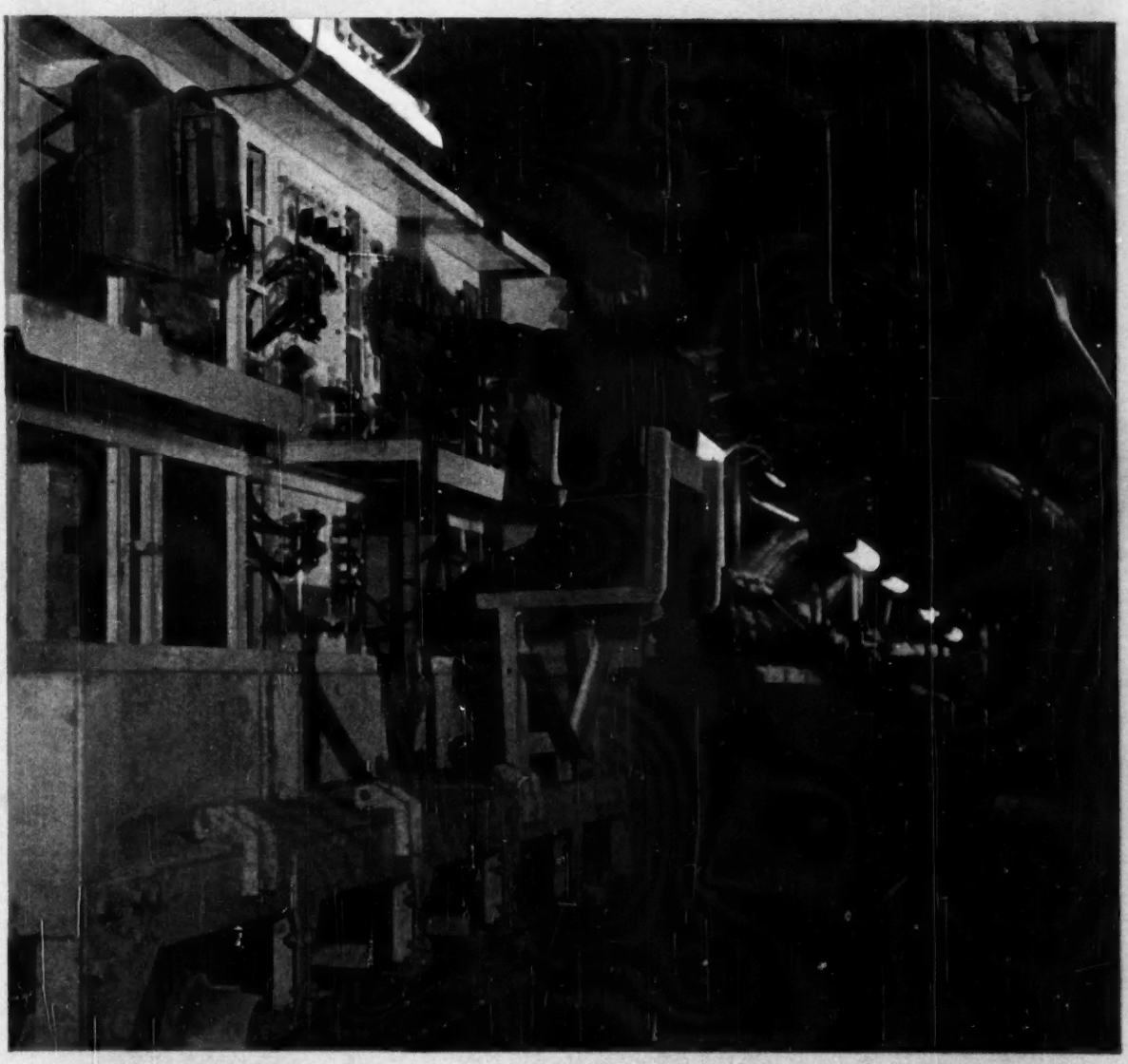

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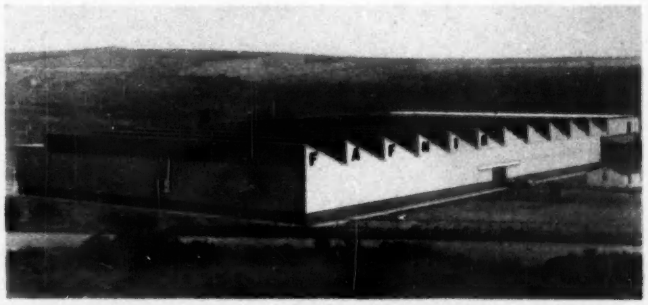

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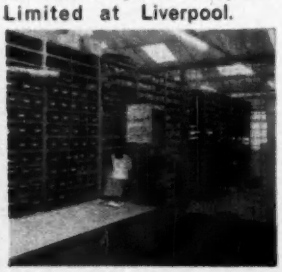

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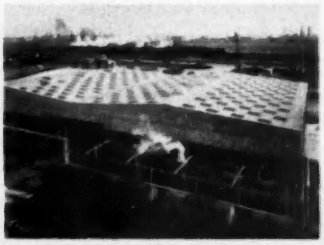

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Front cover photograph

The front cover photograph shows a collier operating one of the world's first completely automatic coal-face cutter installed at Ormonde Colliery in Derbyshire. A second similar installation has also been made at Newstead Collery. The miner at the console can control a coal-cutting machine and automatically advance Dowty-made roof support units as the machine moves along the face. The National Coal Board and the British mining equipment manufacturers associated with this project lead the world in this advanced technique which is designed not only to increase productivity but also to provide miners with a much higher degree of safety.

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Retail trade in main shopping centres

THE 1961 Census of Distribution figures for retail trade in large towns have been analyzed to show how much of this trade was carried on in main shopping centres. This article describes this new analysis, and presents and comments on some of the information resulting from it which is being published in the census report.

At the end of the article, there are given, in Table 5, summary figures of retail trade in the standard regions of Great Britain, with the main 1961 totals set against those for 1957 for purposes of comparison.

The towns covered in this analysis are in the main those with a population of 50,000 or more. This kind of analysis cannot be published for small towns because of the need to avoid disclosure of information about individual businesses. And, in any event, in small towns, there is less significance in separate figures for the town centre. However, a number of towns below 50,000 population which are important market centres have been included. These were chosen on the basis of examination of records from the 1957 Census of Distribution, the existence of at least four department stores or large clothing or household goods shops being taken as a minimum requirement.

A survey of towns for the purpose of this analysis was carried out in 1960 in order that advance preparations could be made to code individual establishments to shopping centres, where appropriate, on receipt of their census returns. At the date of the survey the latest population estimates available related to 1959 and, as a result, a few towns with 1961 population just above 50,000 were omitted.

In Greater London in particular, the initial selection of shopping centres to be studied was made with the assistance of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. In nine cases in Greater London, the shopping centres crossed borough boundaries, and in two of them, the shopping centre was situated at the junction of three of the present boroughs. Within Central London and the West End, it did not seem sensible to attempt to distinguish separate shopping centres, and unlike other shopping centres, this one is defined in terms of complete boroughs and wards.

In all, 272 main shopping centres were distinguished throughout Great Britain.

Delimitation of shopping centres

Shopping centres were delimited by staff of the Board of Trade Census Office, who identified them on the spot, often with the assistance of local authority officials. These areas are characterized by the presence of department stores or other large shops, which attract shoppers from a wide area. This drawing power is exerted largely through the availability of a wide choice of supplies of goods which are not purchased every day, such as clothing and furniture. But even though most food is bought locally, the existence of large shopping crowds in town centres has encouraged the growth there of multiple grocers and supermarkets.

No precise method exists for defining shopping centres, and determining their limits must be to some degree a matter of judgment. But in practice there was generally little difficulty in deciding these limits, which normally occur where shops give way to residential property, or where lines of shops thin out and become interspersed with private dwellings; where this occurred, the limit was taken where the ratio of shops to all properties fell below one in three. Although at the fringes of the areas as defined there may be room for argument about the drawing of boundaries, in these borderline areas the spread and size of shops tend already to have fallen away sharply from those right in the centre, and the proportion of total turnover in the town attributed to the central area is unlikely to be significantly affected by the precise location of the boundary lines.

Market and street traders have been excluded from the analysis (with the one exception of those in Central London and the West End, resulting from the different basis of definition adopted there). This is because the location of any individual stall may vary from time to time, and in many cases where the trader had stalls in several towns only the town was entered on the census return and no street address.

For the most part, it was found that each town had one major shopping centre, though in certain large towns more than one was identified. There are also, of course, subsidiary shopping areas away from the main centre, but the number of shops in each would usually be too small to allow the publication of separate figures owing to the risk of disclosure of information about individual firms; even in the report as published, it will be seen that for many headings figures have had to be omitted. For this reason, no attempt was made to identify minor shopping areas, even though it is possible that some of the omitted subsidiary shopping areas may have had a larger retail turnover than the main centres in some of the smaller towns which have been included.

In a number of towns, central areas have been defined independently by local authorities or university research teams, for wider purposes. These definitions often taken into the central area sites not necessarily associated with main shopping facilities, e.g., university areas, railway termini, and other public buildings. But such comparisons as have been made suggest that no very significant difference in terms of total turnover would have resulted from the use of other definitions.

A definition of any shopping centre, in terms of the streets included in it, may be obtained from the Board of Trade Census Office.

Results of shopping centre compilations

A detailed study of the figures for different shopping centres is beyond the scope of this article. Such work, whether confined to individual towns or based on comparative studies of similar or neighbouring areas, is best undertaken by those with local knowledge, whether local authorities, business men, or universities. The Board's Census Office is however prepared to give any assistance it can to local studies of this kind.

Simple summations of the data for groups of towns, or derived averages, are of limited value in view of the fairly wide dispersion of the results caused by the differing economic, social, geographical

PUBLICATION OF THE REPORT ON THE 1961 CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION

Part 1 of the census report (Establishment Tables) was published in December 1963.

The remaining parts of the report, which will appear during the next few months, include area tables and organization tables. The area tables are to be published in twelve separate parts, one for each of the standard regions of Great Britain, and one containing summarized figures for all regions and towns. (Part 12 (Wales) has just appeared; Part 9 (South Western Region) and Part 11 (North Western Region) will be published later this month.) The census report as a whole will, therefore, consist of fourteen parts, together with a supplement bringing together material published in this series of articles in the Board of Trade Journal.

CENSUS OF DISTRIBUTION ARTICLES

This article is one of a series on the 1961 Census of Distribution. Others previously published have been on manufacturers' direct sales to the public in 1961 (based on an inquiry taken to supplement the results of the Census of Distribution) which appeared in the Board of Trade Journal *of February 15, 1963; on sales by mail order, on May 31; on sales by mobile shops, on July 19; on department stores on October 4; on instalment credit trade on November 22; and on self-service trading on December 20.*

Copies of articles are available on application to the Census Office, Board of Trade, Time Grove, Eastcote, Ruislip, Middlesex (Tel. Pinner 8771, Ext. 305).

and historical circumstances underlying them, but some broad patterns do emerge, which are commented on below. Like all area figures in the census reports, except certain regional totals, the figures in this article relate to returns received only, non-response estimates not being practicable for individual towns. (See the note on response to the census at the end of this article.)

From Table 1 it will be seen that total trade in conurbations and the largest towns (those with population of 200,000 and above) accounted for almost half of retail turnover in the country; and other towns where central shopping areas were delimited accounted for almost a quarter of the total. Returns were received for 325,000 establishments in these areas, with turnover of £6,010 million. In these towns less than a fifth of the shops were situated in central shopping areas, but they accounted for turnover of £2,655 million, over two-fifths of the trade in those towns, and about a third of retail turnover in the whole country.

Among the conurbations, Greater London has an exceptional position with almost half the total trade done in the main shopping centres, while in the other six conurbations the proportion ranged from 28 to 38 per cent.

Elsewhere, however, the concentration of trade in the town centre tends to be greater, the smaller the size of the town in terms of population; this is to be expected, since the larger the town, the more subsidiary shopping areas it is likely to have. This negative correlation is however not very strongly marked in the medium-sized and smaller towns studied; for the 122 other than those in conurbations or having population of 200,000 or more, Spearman's rank correlation co-efficient is −0·4.

Table 1. Summary of figures for main shopping centres, 1961

	Population (April, 1961)	Total establishments	Total turnover	Establishments in main shopping centres	Turnover in main shopping centres	Establishments in shopping centres as proportion of total	Turnover in shopping centres as proportion of total
		Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Per cent.	Per cent.
Great Britain:							
All establishments (a)	51,250,094	577,307	8,918,860	..	..	..	..
Totals of returns received (b)	..	508,529	8,297,949	61,243	2,654,685	12·0	32·0
Conurbations:							
Greater London	8,171,902	73,781	1,660,673	18,277	810,937	24·8	48·8
South East Lancashire	2,427,193	31,720	381,155	2,845	107,172	9·0	28·1
West Midlands	2,343,596	23,363	388,169	2,237	113,616	9·6	29·3
Central Clydeside	1,801,850	13,987	282,815	1,646	94,409	11·8	33·4
West Yorkshire	1,702,946	19,631	270,482	2,437	104,254	12·4	38·5
Merseyside	1,385,702	12,800	213,081	1,511	74,768	11·8	35·1
Tyneside	852,341	7,546	152,349	908	54,385	12·0	35·7
Other towns where shopping centres were identified:							
With population 200,000 or more:							
Sheffield	493,954	5,531	89,141	459	29,276	8·3	32·8
Edinburgh	468,378	4,686	99,914	1,195	53,850	25·5	53·9
Bristol	436,440	4,549	81,896	447	22,667	9·8	27·7
Nottingham	311,645	4,064	69,644	659	33,050	16·2	47·5
Coventry	305,060	2,839	53,498	347	20,336	12·2	38·0
Kingston upon Hull	303,268	3,081	54,169	375	21,134	12·2	39·0
Leicester	273,298	3,842	64,423	422	25,865	11·0	40·1
Stoke on Trent	265,506	3,374	44,041	235	10,084	7·0	22·9
Cardiff	256,270	2,528	51,539	420	24,334	16·6	47·2
Portsmouth	215,198	2,387	46,528	330	18,133	13·8	39·0
Southampton	204,707	1,798	45,718	220	19,836	12·2	43·4
Plymouth	204,279	1,797	39,038	359	18,636	20·0	47·7
With population 100,000 to 199,999 (25 towns)	3,345,827	37,308	701,351	7,319	332,609	19·6	47·4
With population 50,000 to 99,999 (61 towns)	4,183,493	47,533	889,936	12,394	466,761	26·1	52·4
With population below 50,000 (36 towns)	1,366,621	16,549	330,417	6,201	198,573	37·5	60·1
Other towns and rural districts (1,481 areas)	19,930,620	183,835	2,287,971	..	..	..	..

.. Not applicable.
(a) Including estimates for non-response.
(b) The following figures in Table 1, and those in Tables 2, 3 and 4 also, relate only to returns received.

Table 2. Trade in main shopping centres as a proportion of total trade, by kind of business, 1961.

Summary by town-size for towns outside conurbations.

Averages and (in brackets) extreme values. Percentages

Town Size (1961)	Number of towns	All shops	Grocers and provision dealers	Other food retailers	Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	Clothing and footwear shops	Household goods shops	Other non-food retailers	General stores
200,000 or more	12	40·2 (22·9 – 53·9)	12·9 (5·7 – 25·1)	10·7 (4·9 – 22·4)	14·9 (9·6 – 23·1)	70·3 (32·6 – 84·4)	48·6 (24·6 – 71·5)	50·3 (35·6 – 66·8)	79·1 (51·9 – 95·4)
100,000—199,999	25	47·4 (27·5 – 57·0)	24·0 (10·3 – 40·8)	18·3 (6·5 – 36·3)	19·4 (8·1 – 28·0)	78·3 (50·7 – 91·9)	54·1 (20·7 – 79·6)	56·5 (33·3 – 71·3)	85·6 (41·9 – 100·0)
50,000—99,999	61	52·4 (25·9 – 68·4)	32·6 (9·6 – 60·7)	26·8 (6·9 – 57·3)	27·9 (10·0 – 58·0)	79·7 (36·8 – 94·4)	62·7 (28·3 – 85·2)	63·9 (30·4 – 86·8)	85·7 (21·6 – 100·0)
Under 50,000	36	60·1 (31·0 – 78·3)	39·5 (17·7 – 61·4)	38·8 (9·6 – 74·1)	35·7 (10·0 – 55·6)	84·1 (32·7 – 99·1)	69·0 (39·1 – 92·3)	73·1 (26·1 – 94·2)	80·2 (22·0 – 100·0)

Table 3. Trade in main shopping centres of selected towns, by kind of business, 1961

Percentages

	Total retail trade in shopping centre	Grocers and provision dealers	Other food retailers	Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents	Clothing and footwear shops	Household goods shops	Other non-food retailers	General Stores
Bedford	60	46	23	31	82	69	81	
Cambridge	51	28	15	20	80	51	76	73
Colchester	59	39	27	29	92	52	86	
Exeter	62	33	15	28	89	81	70	100
Gloucester	66	32	39	52	86	68	93	
Great Yarmouth	47	26	10	18	77	56	77	
Lancaster	59	22	43	37	84	76	76	100
Lincoln	49	21	19	23	81	37	82	
Maidstone	56	32	13	16	81	41	87	
Oxford	44	24	21	16	76	21	74	
Poole	31	17	15	11	65	49	57	
Worcester	65	42	41	35	90	78	91	
York	57	23	32	25	89	75	87	

It should be noted that in Table 1, individual towns within each conurbation are excluded from the town-size groupings. These towns are closely linked and tend to rely on the main centre for their shopping, and to include them in the 'town-size' figures might distort the overall picture. Moreover, not all towns in conurbations had shopping centres distinguished within them.

The results now obtained show in fact a greater variety in patterns of trade than was suggested by the five towns which were the subject of a pilot study for 1957 (reported in the *Board of Trade Journal* of August 5, 1960). Although the five towns were chosen as being different in character, the proportions of their retail trade carried on in the town centre happened to be much closer together than is generally the case (figures are given below in the paragraphs discussing comparisons with 1957). The proportion of total trade carried on in the town centre ranged only from 63 to 68 per cent; whereas the 1961 figures show a range for towns of comparable size (with population less than 100,000) of from 26 to 78 per cent.

Table 2 shows that the general tendency for more of the trade to be in the centre as the town-size decreases applies to virtually all broad kinds of businesses. The one exception – general stores, a group which covers variety stores as well as department stores – probably results from the relatively small numbers of establishments concerned, which may also account for the very wide range in the percentage for this group in the smaller towns.

Within each town-size group however there was a wide range in the central area's share of the trade in each kind of business; this appears from the extreme values shown in brackets below the averages in Table 2. And while the concentration of trade in non-food shops in shopping centres is markedly higher, on average, than for food shops and confectioner-tobacconists-newsagents, nevertheless, in the smaller towns especially, there are examples of high proportions of food trade in the centre; and in some of the non-food kinds of business, the share of trade in the centre sometimes falls to as low as a fifth of trade in the town.

Apart from the general group, the highest percentages were recorded in the clothing and footwear group. The figures for household goods ran somewhat lower, but this group includes hardware and ironmongery as well as radio, electrical and furniture shops. For the latter alone one would expect the proportion of trade carried on in the main shopping centre to be a good deal higher.

Even within a fairly homogeneous group of towns a diversity of pattern is to be found. To illustrate this, figures are brought together here for a group of towns, largely administrative and commercial in character, and with population size ranging from about 50,000 to 100,000; they are listed below, and information by kind of business is given for them in Table 3. (The towns are taken from a larger group of administrative and commercial towns classified as such in *British Towns*, by C. Moser and W. Scott, prepared under the auspices of the Centre of Urban Studies.)

	1961 Population	Proportion of 1961 retail turnover in shopping centre
	Thousands	Per cent
Bedford	63	60
Cambridge	95	51
Colchester	65	59
Exeter	80	62
Gloucester	70	66
Great Yarmouth	53	47
Lancaster	49	59
Lincoln	77	49
Maidstone	60	56
Oxford	106	44
Poole	88	31
Worcester	65	65
York	104	57

Table 3 shows, for the above towns, the share of trade in the centre for each broad kind of business. (It may be remarked in passing that even for towns of this size, restrictions on disclosure prevent the publication of some figures for the central area.) For clothing and footwear shops, shares of trade in the centre varied from 65 to 92 per cent; for household goods shops from 21 to 81 per cent; but in all of these towns the proportion of turnover in general stores (including department and variety stores) in the centre was threequarters or more, and in ten of the thirteen it exceeded 90 per cent.

Among this group of towns, Poole is evidently an exception, probably because people there tend to go to nearby Bournemouth for their major purchases. It will be seen that the range of variation is appreciably narrowed if Poole is omitted.

Average size of shop

The census results confirm that average sales per shop, for retail trade as a whole, are much higher in town centres than outside them, and demonstrate that, while this is largely due to the concentration of department stores and other large non-food shops in the main shopping centres, there is also a marked difference in the size of grocery shops. While the trade of food shops is usually widely spread, as has been said earlier supermarkets and other large food stores are to be found in town centres; in several towns, the average size of grocery shop in the centre is over £100,000, whereas over the whole country, little more than one grocer in a hundred is of this size.

Form of organization

In Table 4, separate figures are given of the proportion of sales made through shops in the main shopping centres by co-operative societies, multiples, and independents. It will be seen that in nearly every case, the proportion was higher for multiple organizations, and lower for co-operative societies and independents, than for all establishments taken together. Exceptions were two of the lesser central shopping areas in Edinburgh; and Poole, which has already been seen to possess rather special characteristics.

The greater concentration of multiples' trade in the main shopping centres can in some part be accounted for by their being strongest in those kinds of business which tend to gravitate to the centre in any case – broadly speaking, in non-food rather than in food trades. But the greater part of the differential remains to be explained as the consequence of the multiples having established

Table 4. Proportion of retail trade in main shopping centres by form of organization, 1961

Percentages

	All establishments	Co-operative societies	Multiple retailers with 5 or more branches	Independent retailers
Conurbations:				
Central Clydeside	33·4	8·4	50·9	25·8
Greater London	48·6	29·6	59·9	39·7
Merseyside	35·1	16·3	53·1	21·2
South East Lancashire	28·1	13·4	48·2	36·2	15·3
Tyneside	35·7				17·6
West Midlands	29·3	17·4	49·6	14·9
West Yorkshire	38·5	17·4	69·3	23·1
Towns with population of 200,000 or more, outside the conurbations:				
Bristol	27·7		38·7		13·8
City centre shopping area	18·9		31·9		4·8
Radial centre shopping area	8·8		6·7		11·0
Cardiff	47·2		62·6		34·0
Coventry	38·0		56·7		18·7
Edinburgh	53·9	35·5		79·1	39·1
Castle shopping area	8·0	13·7		6·8	6·9
Leith shopping area	4·4	12·1		2·5	3·1
Princes Street shopping area	26·6	0·8		47·6	18·3
St. Giles shopping area	14·9	8·9		22·2	10·8
Kingston-upon-Hull	39·0		47·3		32·7
Leicester	40·1		55·8		22·9
Nottingham	47·5		58·1		35·6
Plymouth	47·7	—		70·9	42·2
Portsmouth	39·0		51·3		18·0
Commercial Road shopping area	20·1		28·5		5·9
North End shopping area	10·5		12·3		7·5
Palmerston Road shopping area	8·3		10·5		4·7
Sheffield	32·8		46·4		18·7
Southampton	43·4	—		63·5	15·9
Stoke on Trent	22·9		33·5		14·9
Selected Towns:				
Bedford	59·9	31·2		82·6	39·2
Cambridge	50·9	2·1		73·8	34·0
Colchester	58·5	43·7		88·3	37·9
Exeter	62·2		79·3		45·7
Gloucester	66·3	42·6		83·4	37·9
Great Yarmouth	46·9	21·7		63·9	35·5
Lancaster	68·9	37·9		88·6	43·2
Lincoln	48·8		57·4		40·1
Maidstone	55·6		75·4		31·3
Oxford	43·5	18·2		65·8	32·1
Poole	31·3	47·8		48·9	18·2
Worcester	64·6	27·4		90·6	39·5
York	57·1	35·2		78·3	46·3

themselves in central locations on a larger scale than their rivals. Among the smaller of the towns for which figures are given (the 13 towns considered primarily with population between 50,000 and 100,000) the proportion of multiples' trade carried on in the towns' centres rises as high as 90 per cent.

This is not however the same as saying that the multiples dominate the High Street. Though they almost always account for more than half the trade in the town centre (as compared with just over a third of all retail trade) a very substantial share is retained by independents in most towns; most department stores, after all, are independent. It is less common for co-operative stores to figure very prominently in the central area; many co-operative societies originated in working-class residential areas, and there are several towns where not one co-operative shop was reported in the main shopping centre.

One such case was Southampton, and here the multiples really were dominant, with 87 per cent of the trade in the main shopping centre. Nothing like so high a proportion was recorded for any of the towns studied, and there was only one other case (Cambridge) with a proportion greater than 70 per cent.

Comparisons with 1957

Before a final decision was taken by the Census Advisory Committee to recommend the separate analysis of trade in shopping centres, a pilot study was carried out in a handful of towns to illustrate the results which might be obtained. For the towns visited figures were compiled from 1957 material and the totals are compared below (for Nottingham, which was covered only on a sample basis in 1957, the earlier figure is for 1950).

	Proportion of turnover in central shopping area	
	1957	1961
	per cent	per cent
Doncaster	67	65
Gloucester	66	66
Torquay	67	65
High Wycombe	63	63
Ashford, Kent	68	..
Nottingham	44(a)	47

(a) 1950, not 1957

(A special analysis of Cambridge figures for 1950, requested at an earlier date than the pilot study, showed a figure of 57 per cent in the central area, against 51 per cent in 1961, when the centre was defined a little differently.)

No firm conclusions can be drawn from the small differences occurring between the census years. But certainly there is little sign of the substantial shift away from town centres recorded in the United States censuses. Separate retail figures for 'central business districts' were compiled there for the census years of 1948, 1954 and 1958, for about a hundred towns with population above 100,000. With only one exception these towns showed a decline through the three census years in the share of trade in the centre in each of the 'Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas' involved.

Retail trade in standard regions

Table 5 presents, in advance of the summaries to appear in the regional parts of the census report, a comparison for 1957 and 1961 of retail trade by broad kind of business, in each standard region; the figures include estimates for non-response.

For Britain as a whole, the value of sales increased by 17 per cent. In different standard regions of England the increase varied from 12 per cent in the East and West Ridings Region to 27 per cent in the Eastern Region. In Greater London sales increased by only 14 per cent, but in the rest of London and South Eastern Region sales were 23 per cent higher. In Scotland, sales increased by 12 per cent and in Wales by 14 per cent.

Note on response to the census

The 1961 census was a full one in that all traders were asked to give total turnover and employment details. But while returns were received from virtually all large traders, a proportion of small independent businesses failed to make satisfactory returns. Estimates for the trade of these non-respondents are included in the summaries for standard regions, but the detailed figures for individual towns relate only to returns received.

Satisfactory returns were received in respect of 88 per cent of all establishments, accounting for 93 per cent of estimated total turnover. The trade of businesses for which a return was not made was estimated by approaching a sample of them who were either telephoned or visited and asked for turnover and employment figures. Those approached consisted of a sample of non-respondent traders

Table 5. Summary of retail trade in each standard region, by kind of business, 1957 and 1961 (a)

Standard Region		Total retail trade		Grocers and provision dealers		Other food retailers		Confectioners, tobacconists, newsagents		Clothing and footwear shops		Household goods shops		Other non-food retailers		General stores	
		Establishments	Turnover	Establishments	Turnover	Establishments	Turnover	Establishments	Turnover	Establishments	Turnover	Establishments	Turnover	Establishments	Turnover	Establishments	Turnover
		Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000	Number	£'000
Great Britain	1961	577,307	8,918,860	149,548	2,352,772	128,910	1,784,633	70,662	799,622	92,426	1,339,129	73,319	1,039,107	58,692	673,909	3,750	929,687
	1957	577,405	7,587,154	150,552	2,031,251	124,602	1,551,825	77,437	702,996	94,448	1,146,057	65,323	829,721	61,360	563,050	3,683	762,253
Northern	1961	34,254	528,401	10,234	162,348	8,497	94,412	3,980	40,614	4,687	70,061	3,579	55,743	2,945	32,810	332	72,413
	1957	33,538	464,053	9,769	139,575	7,688	84,924	4,794	39,104	4,794	62,770	*	*	2,962	25,527	*	*
East and West Ridings	1961	52,035	683,861	15,545	201,410	11,948	125,956	5,674	53,699	8,320	102,444	5,717	83,432	4,562	49,613	269	67,308
	1957	52,617	608,102	16,160	186,571	11,072	112,757	6,022	51,666	8,599	91,262	5,250	70,614	5,259	42,881	255	52,351
North Midland	1961	44,012	596,134	12,550	181,464	9,448	120,592	4,599	42,509	7,570	86,629	5,524	75,759	4,069	40,803	252	48,378
	1957	41,924	513,790	12,497	153,470	8,996	110,209	4,824	36,819	6,906	75,964	4,397	58,048	4,102	39,134	202	40,146
Eastern	1961	36,765	614,306	9,070	169,166	8,591	129,128	4,118	52,972	5,843	86,044	5,215	78,673	3,674	45,288	254	53,035
	1957	34,396	482,535	8,903	138,241	7,458	105,623	4,437	41,035	5,385	70,076	4,042	53,333	3,960	35,904	211	38,323
London and South Eastern Greater London	1961	84,071	1,773,405	13,134	337,032	19,332	355,053	12,277	188,497	14,511	290,622	13,146	216,028	11,102	157,338	569	228,835
	1957	91,547	1,556,536	14,407	293,383	21,182	338,645	13,951	174,705	16,572	240,984	12,337	176,742	12,489	131,863	609	200,213
Rest of Region	1961	31,207	518,472	7,067	135,404	6,965	113,718	4,161	50,848	4,588	70,804	4,428	60,330	3,777	43,313	221	44,056
	1957	31,328	420,376	7,628	116,067	7,017	93,518	4,294	39,728	4,585	58,412	3,900	45,117	3,708	36,435	196	31,098
Southern (b)	1961	27,332	504,066	7,012	132,789	5,916	105,408	3,269	42,449	3,935	67,359	3,709	60,528	3,277	39,796	214	55,737
	1957	29,221	428,295	7,538	117,381	6,368	92,950	3,741	36,134	4,340	58,317	3,498	48,061	3,534	33,251	202	42,201
South Western (b)	1961	38,117	571,376	10,677	156,561	8,794	119,415	3,949	40,455	5,349	82,968	4,877	65,997	4,209	47,671	262	58,310
	1957	35,252	437,560	9,808	121,767	7,596	89,671	4,156	33,195	5,245	66,959	3,982	47,817	4,232	34,276	233	43,876
Midland	1961	52,855	782,882	14,999	205,751	11,407	177,515	5,525	62,743	9,202	120,388	6,721	87,321	4,663	52,372	338	76,793
	1957	53,309	659,194	14,990	178,658	11,014	146,599	5,947	52,746	9,774	104,204	*	*	5,035	47,683	*	*
North Western	1961	91,575	1,076,391	24,941	294,839	19,407	209,480	10,615	101,847	15,561	162,491	12,072	126,621	8,565	75,874	414	105,240
	1957	88,795	889,922	24,739	253,169	18,538	170,626	11,392	88,244	15,000	137,369	10,401	95,132	8,280	60,810	445	84,572
Wales	1961	31,698	399,379	10,256	124,826	6,314	68,539	3,846	33,267	4,837	61,557	3,370	43,341	2,844	30,613	231	37,235
	1957	31,697	351,556	10,594	115,403	5,841	52,764	4,448	29,725	4,814	54,671	2,898	45,278	2,903	26,034	199	27,682
Scotland	1961	53,386	870,187	14,063	251,183	12,291	165,416	6,649	89,723	8,023	137,763	4,961	85,336	5,005	58,419	394	82,347
	1957	53,781	775,234	13,519	217,566	11,832	153,539	9,431	79,895	8,434	125,070	5,225	71,888	4,896	49,251	444	78,025

(a) Figures are inclusive of estimates for non-response.
(b) In 1957 the whole of the county of Dorset formed part of the Southern Region. It has not been possible to adjust the 1957 figures to take account of the subsequent transfer of Dorset (excluding Poole) to the South Western Region.
*Withheld to avoid disclosure by comparison with figures issued previously.

New chairman of BTHA appointed

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, in his capacity as President of the Board of Trade, has appointed Lord Geddes, Deputy Chairman of the British Travel and Holidays Association since November 1960 to be Chairman of the Association for a period of three years ending on December 31, 1966.

Lord Geddes' appointment follows the retirement on December 31, 1963 on the completion of his term of office, of Lord Mabane, who has been Chairman of the Association since November 1960.

In expressing warm thanks to Lord Mabane for the unstinting manner in which he has made his services available to the Association and to the Government during his period of office, the Secretary of State has recorded his great appreciation of Lord Mabane's work for the development of tourism in Britain. During Lord Mabane's term of office as Chairman of the Association the tourist industry of this country has made rapid progress. The Government are most grateful for the outstanding contribution which the British Travel and Holidays Association under Lord Mabane's guidance has made to this achievement.

'Trading with Australia'

The talks on 'Trading opportunities with Australia' organized by the Westminster Chamber of Commerce at 2.30 p.m. on January 22 are open to *Board of Trade Journal* readers as well as to members of the Chamber.

RETAIL TRADE IN MAIN SHOPPING CENTRES—continued

in every town with population over 100,000, and all non-respondents in selected smaller towns and rural districts.

The information was obtained in almost every case, and the figures for these traders have been included in the totals for individual towns and rural districts. The effect of this is that in the areas selected, the 'returns received' information is to all intents and purposes complete.

In studying figures for individual shopping areas, it should be remembered that (except for the sample of towns where a full follow-up of non-respondent traders was made) the figures relate only to satisfactory returns received. The proportion of trade in the centre in total, or by kind of business, emerging from the results may be affected therefore by variations in response rates between the centre of the town and the remainder. Larger traders tend to concentrate in central areas more than do small independents, although as has been shown above, this is often not the case in respect of co-operative society establishments; since virtually all large traders made returns, the figures for main shopping areas generally are probably more nearly complete than those for the rest of the town.

An examination of a few towns has been made to see how far non-response might have caused any exaggeration of the share of trade in the centre. Any effect of this kind appears to be small, as may be seen from the following examples, in which the first figure quoted gives the trade in the centre when non-respondents are omitted and the second is the figure when the non-respondents (all of whom in these towns were visited) are included: High Wycombe 65·0 and 63·1 per cent; Kilmarnock 72·4 and 71·7 per cent; Margate 60·3 and 59·2 per cent; Motherwell 31·7 and 31·4 per cent; Widnes 50·5 and 50·4 per cent; Wigan 49·2 and 48·1 per cent.

Regional parts of the census report

The regional parts of the census report include figures of total trade in every administrative area, urban or rural, and analyses by kind of business for the region as a whole, conurbations where appropriate, and for each town with population of 20,000 or more. The part numbers are listed below:

Part 2 Summary figures for areas
Part 3 Northern Region
Part 4 East and West Ridings Region
Part 5 North Midland Region
Part 6 Eastern Region
Part 7 London and South Eastern Region
Part 8 Southern Region
Part 9 South Western Region
Part 10 Midland Region
Part 11 North Western Region
Part 12 Wales
Part 13 Scotland

REMOVAL OF BOARD OF TRADE FROM HORSE GUARDS AVENUE

The removal of the Department from Horse Guards Avenue, London, to the new headquarters at 1 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Abbey 7877), began on January 10 and is expected to be completed over the week-end of February 1-2. The telegraphic address and the Telex number remain unchanged. The following departments are expected to move on the dates shown:

January 20-22 . . Distribution of Industry and Regional Development Divisions; Statistics Division; Australian Waiver Section of Commercial Relations and Exports Department.*

January 23-28 . . Commercial Relations and Exports Department; General Division (part); Tariff Division; Finance Division.

January 29-31 . . Solicitor's Department; Industries and Manufactures Department, Division 2; General Division (remainder); Establishment Division* (remainder); News Branch (including Board of Trade Journal).*

February 1-2 . . Secretariat; Parliamentary Branch.

The following departments have already moved to 1 Victoria Street, London S.W.1.:

Library; Establishment Division (part); Industries and Manufactures Department; Division 3; Engineering Industries Division.*

Export Publicity and Fairs Branch will remain in Horse Guards Avenue until further notice.

** For the time being the telephone number of these departments will be Sullivan 3400.*

Change of address of S.W. Regional Office and Board for Industry

The Board of Trade, Regional Development Division, announce that the address of the South-western Regional Office and Board for Industry will be changed on January 27, from Government Buildings, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol to Prudential Buildings, Wine Street, Bristol, 1. Tel. Bristol 294821.

Change of address of Nottingham bankruptcy office

THE BOARD OF TRADE, Insurance and Companies and Bankruptcy Departments, announce that the office of the Official Receiver in Bankruptcy at Nottingham has been removed from 27 Regent Street, Park Row, Nottingham, to 1 Collin Street, Nottingham. (Tel. 51596/7/8).

Report by the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements

A THIRD Report to the Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development by the Registrar of Restrictive Trading Agreements was published on January 10 by H.M. Stationery Office as Cmnd. 2246. Price 3s., by post 3s. 4d.

The Report covers the work of the Registrar during the period July 1, 1961, to June 30, 1963.

Note:

The principal duties of the Registrar are to maintain a register of agreements which are subject to registration under the Restrictive Trade Practices Act, 1956, and to take proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court in respect of registered agreements. The Report deals *inter alia* with the process of registration and the contents of the register, with proceedings before the Restrictive Practices Court, including notes on contested cases, and with the staffing and organization of the Registrar's office.

Mr. Heath announces new Tees-side industrial scheme

A SCHEME of 'tremendous benefit to the North-east as a whole' was announced by Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, on the first day of his second visit to the North-east which began on January 9. He previously visited the region on October 31. On arrival at the site of the new industrial estate on Tees-side Mr. Heath said: 'I am now able to make an announcement about the site of the new industrial estate which, as the recent White Paper promised, we are going to develop on Tees-side. It will be a roughly rectangular area of between 300 and 400 acres immediately to the south of Thornaby-on-Tees.

'So as to ensure that the development can go ahead quickly I have decided that we must be prepared to buy the land compulsorily if necessary. A number of owners are involved and we cannot risk such an important scheme being delayed. Of course if they are all willing sellers we shall prefer to buy by agreement, but to guard against difficulty a draft Compulsory Purchase Order will be published shortly.

'The new estate will be laid out and developed in the most attractive way possible to take account – so far as can be reasonably anticipated – of the needs of the next decade or two. I am confident that it will be of tremendous benefit to the North-east as a whole.'

Development of the estate will be carried out for the Board of Trade by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for England. The Corporation have already started to make a detailed survey of the site and they will prepare a master plan for its development.

Other possible locations for the estate were carefully considered, but this site is clearly the most suitable. It is a very good one with great possibilities. It is conveniently situated for workers to travel to it from a wide area of Tees-side. Existing road access is adequate for initial development: the new road schemes for Tees-side referred to in the White Paper being planned to fit in with the estate.

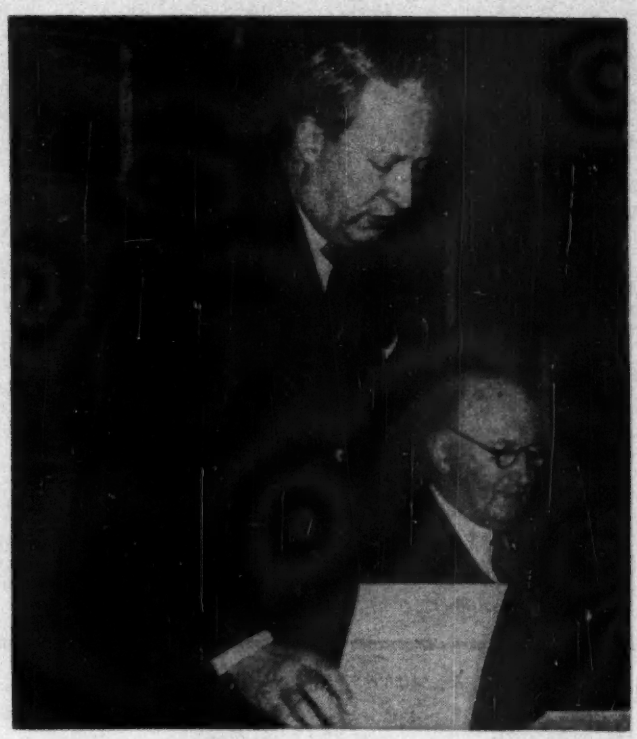
It has been suggested that eventually 10,000 jobs might be provided on the estate and that is probably of the right order of magnitude but this is a major development which will necessarily take a number of years. The Board of Trade already has other industrial estates in the Tees-side area at the Hartlepools, at East Middlesbrough and at Stockton-on-Tees. Development of these estates will continue within the limits of the space available. Development will also continue on the existing major estates at Team Valley and Aycliffe as well as of other Board of Trade interests in the North-east.

Mr. Heath, who flew in to Middleton St. George Airfield, near Darlington, said: 'I was immensely impressed by this magnificent airfield. This seems to me a splendid opportunity for the local authorities to develop a civil airport at this end of the Region and I hope they will seize the opportunity with both hands. I hope the whole region will be covered by the two airports of Woolsington (Newcastle) and here, working, not in rivalry, but in co-operation to provide air communications which in these modern times are essential to the full life of the region'.

Mr. Heath's visit also coincided with the announcement that a £10,000,000 oil refinery was to be built at Teesport, Middlesbrough, and to be managed by the Shell Refining Company Ltd. This brings a modern and expanding industry to Tees-side and the fact that it has been done on the commercial judgment of a great company demonstrates the confidence they have got in the future both of Tees-side and the North-east. He said that most of the other big regional centres had already got oil refineries, but up to now there had been a gap between the Thames and the Forth and this filled the gap. He hoped that this example of confidence would be followed by many more.

He also praised the Tees Conservancy Commission for the enterprise in attracting Shell to the site and for their foresight in building the new deep water docks at Lackenby.

The Secretary of State presided over the third meeting of the North East Development Group at Newcastle, and later he told a press conference that his visit to the region was for three main purposes. One, to see what was happening on the Government side with regard to the implementation of the programme set out in the White Paper for the region. Two, to meet local authorities in the growth zone and to discuss with them the question of progress, and three, to visit some of the areas outside the growth zone and try to remove some of the misunderstandings that seemed to have arisen.



Mr. Edward Heath addressing representatives of Devon organizations at the County Hall, Exeter, during his recent three-day visit to the South-west region. Sir George Hayter-Hames, chairman, Devon County Council, is seated next to Mr. Heath.

Mr. Heath said he was satisfied that the Government machinery was working well. 'We have got both the administrators and the specialists working together in a fruitful combination. There is no doubt that in the two months since the publication of the White Paper they have done a great deal in working with the local authorities and getting the programmes under way.'

On January 9, Mr. Heath opened a one-day conference on industrialised building methods at the University of Newcastle, which was attended by building industry representatives and component manufacturers, trade unionists, representatives of local authorities, architects, University lecturers and other interested parties.

Mr. Heath told his audience that the conference, which had been arranged by the University in conjunction with Ministry of Public Building and Works, would have great influence in focusing attention on the problem of the capacity of the building industry to meet the demands which were being placed on it. Also it would draw attention to what industrialized building could do to help towards solving the problem.

'Over the country as a whole,' he said, 'the building industry today faces a need for a vast increase in its output – more than 50 per cent over ten years – if it is not to hold back the country's economic and social development. This is indeed a very great demand upon a single industry. There are large public programmes for housing, schools and hospitals. In the private sector there are growing demands for housing, offices, shops and factories. Vast as this increase is for the country as a whole, expansion in the North-east will have to be much greater still if re-development of the region is to be achieved. Town centres have to be re-planned and re-placed, new towns set up and new factories have got to be established. If the White Paper's target of 25,000 houses per annum for

the region is to be met by 1968, at least 4,000 of these houses will have to come from industrialized methods, excluding the requirements of the new towns.'

Mr. Heath said that the ready adoption of industrialised building methods in the region would encourage the establishment of new factories. 'These can supply building components to other parts of the country and thus help in the industrial redevelopment of the region.'

New industry for Blaenau Ffestiniog

THE BOARD OF TRADE announce that approval has been given for the erection of a Government factory of approximately 20,000 square feet at Blaenau Ffestiniog for occupation by E. & B. (Timber Products) Ltd., of Stanford Bridge, near Worcester. The factory, which will be erected by the Industrial Estates Management Corporation for Wales on behalf of the Board of Trade, will be used for the manufacture of continuous domestic fencing and collapsible wire-bound wooden crates and boxes, and should provide within a year of its completion some 100 new jobs, of which about 60 will be for men. About half of the men would be engaged in woodland operations.

Mr. Henry Entwistle, chairman and managing director of E. & B. (Timber Products) Ltd., a subsidiary of Entwistle & Bacon Ltd., and who is also a Worcestershire fruit grower, said: 'In 1945 I had difficulty in obtaining boxes in which to pack my "Spring Valley" apples. Stanford Court, an unoccupied country mansion, near Worcester, became available, and there I set up a box-making department, using scrub timber and an old saw bench. Increased demand brought the need for further expansion, and in 1962 another small factory was started at Cleobury Mortimer, Worcestershire. Now the time has come for us to expand again, and with the assistance of Mr. Peter Garbett-Edwards, of the Mid-Wales Industrial Development Association, and the Board of Trade Office for Wales, Blaenau Ffestiniog has been chosen as the location for the new development.'

Mr. Garbett-Edwards, secretary of the Mid-Wales Industrial Development Association, stated: 'We have long been concerned with unemployment problems facing Blaenau Ffestiniog, and we are therefore particularly pleased to have played a part in introducing this new development. This is a vital and valuable first step towards the maintenance and future development of the area. This is the nineteenth new development which has taken place in Mid-Wales within the past five years and the eighth Government factory which has been provided for incoming firms. Seven of these factories have been provided by the Development Commission specifically as a means of stemming depopulation; the factory now to be provided for Blaenau Ffestiniog (the only Development District in Mid-Wales) will be the first factory to be built in the area under the Local Employment Act. Well over 1,000 new jobs have been created in the Mid-Wales area in the past five years by the introduction of these 19 new developments.'

ASSISTANCE FOR THE DEVELOPMENT DISTRICTS

The Board of Trade have published a new version of their booklet 'Expanding Industry' which describes the various forms of assistance available under the Local Employment Acts for projects which create employment in the development districts.

The Board of Trade's recent publication 'Room to Expand' gives a comprehensive description of the advantages for industrialists and others of setting up in these districts. The revised booklet 'Expanding Industry' describes in detail the different types of assistance for which industrialists and others can qualify – factories, grants and loans – and how to apply for them. Copies of both booklets are available free of charge at the Board of Trade Distribution of Industry and Regional Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, and at the Board of Trade Regional Offices throughout the country.

The longest alternator shaft yet produced by Firth Brown Limited is this nickel-chromium-molybdenum-vanadium steel forging for the Kingsnorth No. 1 Power Station. Nearly 50 feet long and weighing over 75 tons, the shaft was ordered by the General Electric Company at Witton and is seen here being loaded on to a furnace bogie prior to heat treatment.

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Applications for temporary exemption from import duty

THE BOARD OF TRADE are considering applications for the temporary exemptions from import duty of the materials listed below on the grounds that these materials are not made in this country or the Commonwealth or the supply available from these sources is not substantial having regard to the existing United Kingdom demand.

Representations are invited from manufacturers in this country or agents of Commonwealth manufacturers who consider they are, or will be within a reasonable period, in a position to supply a substantial proportion of the United Kingdom demand for these materials, or who are interested in their future production.

Temporary exemptions come into effect on the operative date of the Treasury Order in which the materials are specified and normally continue until the end of the current calendar year, when they are reviewed.

Letters, giving the respective reference shown below, should be addressed to Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1, preferably through a Trade Association, and should be received by January 31.

Tariff heading	Proposed definition for tariff purposes	Applied for as	Exemption required until	Reference
29.06	2:6-Di*tert*butylphenol	As in previous column	December 31, 1964	2390
29.13	11β: 21-Dihydroxypregna-4:17(20)-diene-3-one.	"Dienediol (11β, 21-dihydroxy 4, 17 (20) cis- pregnadiene-3-one).	December 31, 1964	6372
29.14	Di-α-propylene glycol dibenzoate.	Dipropylene glycol benzoate.	December 31, 1964	4517
29.22	Prenylamine lactate	As in previous column	December 31, 1964	4373
29.35	2 - (Morpholinodithio) benzothiazole.	4 - Morpholinyl - 2 - benzothiazole disulfide.	December 31, 1964	6377
29.35	2 - Trifluoromethylphenothiazine.	As in previous column	December 31, 1964	6370
30.03	Preparations, in the form of cream, containing not less than 70 per cent by weight of water and not less than 0·8 per cent by weight of chlordantoin.	As in previous column	December 31, 1964	5035

Imports of pork from the Dollar Area

IN Notice to Importers No. 1061 dated January 16, 1964, the Board of Trade announced that the quota for imports of pork from the Dollar Area in 1964 will again be 25,000 tons. Licences will cover 'Pork, chilled, fresh or frozen, falling under heading 02.01 (A) of the Customs Tariff' and will be valid until December 31, 1964.

Applications will be considered from traders who held licences under the 1963 arrangements or from others who can establish a direct interest in the trade. Application forms (TIP/A or ILB/A) should reach the Import Licensing Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, by January 31, 1964. Page 1 should be completed; on page 2, only the desired amount of the licence, in tons, should be stated; on page 3 *and copies*, the applicant's name and address and the description of goods (as above) should be entered.

Importers are reminded that the issue of a licence by the Board of Trade does not relieve them from compliance with any other regulations or restrictions to which the goods may be subject, in particular the Animal Health Regulations.

Imports of stop-watches

IN Notice to Importers No. 1062 dated January 16, 1964, the Board of Trade announced that all stop-watches not capable of indicating the time of day have been placed on Open General Licence from the Relaxation and Dollar Areas and Japan. Such goods may therefore be imported free of licensing restriction provided that they neither originate in, nor are consigned from, any of the following countries:

Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Germany (Soviet Zone), Hungary, North Korea, North Vietnam, Outer Mongolia, the People's Republic of China, Poland, Roumania, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Copies of the Amendment (No. 10) to the Open General Licence are available from H.M. Stationery Office. Price 3d. A parallel amendment should be made to the Summary of Import Licensing Regulations (Notice to Importers No. 1000 as amended by Notice to Importers No. 1040) by adding the following to the italicized exclusions from the entry relating to watches and parts thereof (page 8 of Notice No. 1040):

'Stop-watches not capable of indicating the time of day'.

Application for removal of import duty on Attapulgite clay

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for removal of the import duty on Attapulgite clay.

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed on to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed, in writing, to the Tariff Division, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than February 3, 1964.

Application for import duty imposition on some polyethylene glycol ethers and ether-esters

THE BOARD OF TRADE give notice that they are considering an application for the imposition of an import duty on certain polyethylene glycol ethers and ether-esters defined as:

> Products of the condensation of alkylene oxides or alkylene glycols with other organic compounds (for example, condensates of ethylene oxide with fatty acids, fatty alcohols or alkylphenols),

falling under tariff heading 34.02.

This application embraces products which form the subject of an earlier application announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 27, 1963, relating to alcohol ethers (i.e., some alcohol ethers falling under heading 34.02).

A statement of the applicants' case will be made available to all interested parties who wish to make representations in the matter, if they are prepared to give an undertaking to treat the information contained therein as strictly confidential and to allow their comments to be passed on to the applicants for reply. Requests for a statement of the case, together with an undertaking in the terms set out above, should be addressed, in writing, to the Board of Trade, Tariff Division, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, not later than February 3, 1964.

Patents endorsed 'Licences of Right'

UNDER SECTION 35 of the Patents Act, 1949, the undermentioned patents were endorsed 'Licences of Right' on the dates specified:

NUMBER	GRANTEES	SUBJECT-MATTER
	December 19, 1963	
837,441	Etablissements Merlin & Gerin	Air blast electric circuit-breakers.
837,824	Etablissements Merlin & Gerin	Arc-extinction chambers in electric circuit-breakers.
837,825	Etablissements Merlin & Gerin	Air-blast electric circuit-breakers.
842,500	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Continuous process for the conversion of UF_4 to UF_6.
844,980	United States Atomic Energy Commission.	Producing dense uranium oxide bodies.
871,406	Portasilo Ltd.	Containers for powdery or granular materials.
	December 23, 1963	
860,636	Commissariat a l'Energy Atomique.	2-4-10-12-tetramethyl 6-8 di-isobutyl 7-aza 6-tridecene and method of manufacture.
860,637	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique.	Manufacture and purification of 2-4-10-12 tetramethyl 6-8-di-isobutyl 7 aza 6-tridecene.
	December 30, 1963	
830,576	Karl Huller, G.m.b.H.	Workpiece grinding machine.
859,069	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique.	Regulating cooling fluid flow in channels of a nuclear reactor.
861,800	Commissariat a l'Energie Atomique.	Fuel assembly for vertical-channel nuclear reactor.
866,174	Traitement Chimiques de Textiles	Strength testing apparatus for fabrics, etc.

Any person who claims that the patentees at the time of endorsement of any of the above patents was precluded by a contract in which the claimant is interested from granting licences under the patents may apply for cancellation of endorsement on Patents Form No. 45 within two months after the date of endorsement.

GORDON GRANT,
Comptroller-General.

The Patent Office.

The economy: selected indicators

Series expressed as index numbers and seasonally adjusted except where otherwise shown

	GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (expenditure estimates)	INDEX OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION	CONSUMERS' INCOME AND EXPENDITURE				FIXED CAPITAL EXPENDITURE					CHANGES IN STOCKS			
			Personal disposable income	Total consumers' expenditure		Retail sales	Total	Selected components				Total	Selected components		
								Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Dwellings	Public sector excluding dwellings		Manufacturing industry	Wholesalers	Retailers
	at 1958 prices		at current prices		at 1958 prices	at 1961 prices	at 1958 prices					at 1958 prices			
Base of index	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	1961	1958	1958	1958	1958	1958	series shown in £ million			
Value in base year, £m.	19,968	—	16,036	15,212	15,212	9,095	3,486	922	699	591	1,205				
1958	100	100	100	100	100	91	100	100	100	100	100	+100	+ 37	+14	+16
1959	103	105	106	105	104	95	108	94	114	113	109	+174	+ 73	+15	+49
1960	108	112	114	110	108	98	118	110	124	129	114	+592	+320	+48	+37
1961	111	114	121	115	111	100	129	130	132	137	121	+297	+230	+36	+ 4
1962	111	115	126	121	112	101	126	115	124	140	124	+ 96	+ 42	— 4	+40
1962															
1st quarter	110	114	124	119	111	100	127	124	121	136	126	— 4	— 4	—10	+13
2nd quarter	112	115	124	122	112	100	127	119	127	141	124	+ 48	+ 35	— 6	— 8
3rd quarter	111	116	126	122	112	101	126	109	126	146	123	+ 50	+ 18	+13	+10
4th quarter	111	115	128	123	114	101	123	108	121	137	124	+ 2	— 7	— 1	+25
1963															
1st quarter	109	112	128	123	113	101	112	99	120	96	120	— 19	+ 56	—15	— 3
2nd quarter	115	117	131	126	115	102	126	104	126	147	127	+ 64	— 9	+21	— 3
3rd quarter		121		129	118	105	131*	98*	128*	159*	134*		— 40*	—19*	— 8*
1963															
May	..	118	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
June	..	118	..	..	..	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
July	..	120	..	..	..	103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
August	..	121	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
September	..	121	..	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
October	..	122*	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
November	..	..	..	..	..	104	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

	ORDERS		PRICES AND COSTS				LABOUR					IMPORTS	EXPORTS	BALANCE OF PAYMENTS: current balance
	Engineering industries: orders on hand†	Textiles and clothing industries: orders on hand†	Index of retail prices		Wholesale price index: non-food manufacturing industry		Hourly wage rates: all industries and workers†	Wholly unemployed excluding school leavers			Unfilled vacancies for adults				
			Index†	% change on year earlier	Basic materials and fuel used†	Manufactured products: home sales†		Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change	Mid-month or monthly average†	Change from previous period†	Normal seasonal change			
	at 1958 prices													at current prices		
Base of index	Dec. 1958	Apr. 1959	Jan. 17, 1956 (Derived series from January 1963)		1954	1954	Jan. 31, 1956	series shown in thousands						1958	1958	series shown in £ million
Value in base year, £m.	..	..	—		—	—	—							3,748	3,176	
1958	100	..	109·0	+3·0	102·8	113·4	114·3	402	+113	..	136	—49	..	100	100	+342
1959	101	135	109·6	+0·6	103·4	114·2	117·4	433	+ 31	..	157	+21	..	106	105	+140
1960	117	136	110·7	+1·0	104·5	116·0	122·5	337	— 96	..	212	+55	..	121	112	—238
1961	120	104	114·5	+3·4	104·4	119·1	130·3	305	— 32	..	213	+ 1	..	117	116	— 10
1962	115	100	119·3	+4·2	103·0	120·6	136·2	419	+114	..	149	—64	..	120	119	+103
1963								502	+ 83	..	144	— 5	..			
1962																
1st quarter	121	98	117·7	+4·7	104·0	120·2	133·7	488	+ 69	+42	150	—28	— 7	117	116	+ 37
2nd quarter	120	99	120·2	+5·6	103·3	120·3	135·6	387	— 21	—97	172	+22	+32	120	121	+ 43
3rd quarter	119	92	119·7	+3·8	102·2	120·8	137·3	390	+ 3	—34	156	—16	+ 7	123	121	— 18
4th quarter	115	100	119·6	+2·6	102·5	121·1	138·3	491	+101	+49	120	—36	—32	129	120	+ 40
1963																
1st quarter	117	100	121·4	+3·1	103·6	121·4	139·4	627	+136	+42	113	— 7	— 5	120	123	+ 70
2nd quarter	123	105	122·1	+1·6	104·2	121·8	140·9	504	—123	—58	147	+34	+33	127	127	+ 23
3rd quarter	129*	101*	121·3	+1·3	104·2	122·1	141·5	428	— 76	—34	157	+10	+ 6	132	131	+ 15
4th quarter					105·9*	122·4*		450	+ 22	+50	157	Nil	—34			
1963																
May	122	105	122·1	+1·7	104·2	121·8	140·9	506	— 47	—23	146	+ 8	+ 9	126	129	..
June	123	105	122·1	+1·0	104·5	121·8	141·1	454	— 52	—33	158	+12	+13	128	130	..
July	124*	103*	121·4	+0·8	104·5	122·0	141·4	424	— 30	—15	160	+ 2	+ 3	134	128	..
August	126*	100*	121·0	+1·3	104·1	122·0	141·5	430	+ 6	+10	153	— 7	— 9	127	133	..
September	129*	101*	121·4	+1·8	104·1	122·2	141·7	430	Nil	+11	158	+ 5	— 7	135	131	..
October	132*	111*	121·8	+2·3	104·8*	122·3*	141·7	448	+ 18	+27	160	+ 2	—12	130	129	..
November		120*	122·2	+2·2	106·4*	122·4*	143·0	456	+ 8	+19	157	— 3	—16	135	129	..
December					106·6*	122·5*		447	— 9	— 1	155	— 2	—11			

† NOT seasonally adjusted. * Provisional.

WHOLESALE PRICE INDICES

Higher prices of materials in December

PRICES of materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry rose a little further in December. The rise over the fourth quarter as a whole was substantial. In the non-food sector the index increased in the fourth quarter to 105.9, compared with 104.2 in the preceding quarter and 102.5 in the last quarter of 1962. In the food sector the index in the fourth quarter was some 10 per cent up on both the preceding quarter and the fourth quarter of 1962.

Output prices continue to rise slowly. The provisional index for the non-food sector reached 122.4 in the fourth quarter compared with 121.1 in the last quarter of 1962. In the food sector an increase

1. Materials purchased by broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1962	1963				1962	1963						
		4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Dec.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Orders III to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry.	100·4	102·1	102·1	101·5	106·2*	101·5	99·6	101·2	100·2	103·1	106·4*	106·0*	106·2*
	Basic materials	95·7	97·5	97·5	96·8	102·1*	96·8	94·7	96·5	95·3	98·5	102·4*	101·8*	102·0*
	Fuel	137·1	137·5	137·5	137·8	138·3	137·4	137·5	137·5	137·7	138·2	138·2*	138·3*	138·3*
Orders IV to XVI	Basic materials and fuel used in manufacturing industry, other than food, drink and tobacco manufacturing industries.	102·5	103·6	104·2	104·2	105·9*	102·9	104·5	104·5	104·1	104·1	104·8*	106·4*	106·6*
	Basic materials other than fuel	96·5	97·7	98·4	98·3	100·3*	96·8	98·8	98·7	98·2	98·1	99·1*	100·8*	101·0*
211 to 229	Materials and fuel used in the food manufacturing industries.	96·1	98·7	97·5	95·9	106·1*	98·5	89·6	94·4	92·4	100·7	108·9*	104·6*	104·8*
263 to 277	Materials and fuel used in the chemicals and allied industries.	104·3	105·1	106·9	107·9	108·5*	104·6	107·3	107·8	107·9	108·0	108·5*	108·6*	108·5*
331 to 349 (excluding 342)	Materials and fuel used in the mechanical engineering industries.	130·5	130·6	130·7	130·7	131·2*	130·5	130·7	130·7	130·7	130·7	130·9*	131·1*	131·7*
361	Materials and fuel used in the electrical machinery industry.	120·3	120·4	120·7	120·9	121·4*	120·4	120·8	120·9	120·8	120·9	121·2*	121·4*	121·7*
Order X	Materials and fuel used in the textile industries	91·4	94·5	95·6	96·0	99·9*	92·3	96·3	96·3	95·9	95·8	98·5*	100·8*	100·4*
Order XIV	Materials and fuel used in the timber industries	108·9	109·2	109·6	109·8	111·0*	108·9	109·7	109·7	109·9	109·9	110·3*	111·2*	111·7*
Order XV	Materials and fuel used in the paper industries	104·2	105·2	105·6	106·9	107·8*	104·5	105·7	106·9	106·9	107·0	107·4*	108·0*	107·9*
Order XVII	Construction materials	120·8	121·0	121·4	122·3	123·1*	120·9	121·7	122·2	122·4	122·4	122·8*	123·1*	123·4*
Part of Order XVII	House building materials	120·6	120·7	121·1	122·2	123·0*	120·6	121·4	122·0	122·2	122·3	122·4*	123·1*	123·5*

* Provisional figure.

2. Output of broad sectors of industry—1954=100

(monthly averages)

1958 Standard Industrial Classification Minimum List Headings		1962	1963				1962	1963						
		4th Qtr.	1st Qtr.	2nd Qtr.	3rd Qtr.	4th Qtr.	Dec.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Orders III to XVI	All manufactured products: Total sales	118·7	119·0	119·5	119·9	120·7*	118·8	119·2	119·8	119·7	120·3	120·8*	120·6*	120·8*
	Home market sales	119·2	119·6	119·9	120·2	121·1*	119·3	119·5	120·1	120·0	120·6	121·1*	120·9*	121·2*
Orders IV to XVI	Products of manufacturing industries, other than food, drink and tobacco: Total sales	120·1	120·3	120·8	120·8	121·2*	120·1	121·0	120·7	120·7	121·0	121·1*	121·2*	121·2*
	Home market sales	121·1	121·4	121·8	122·1	122·4*	121·0	121·8	122·0	122·0	122·2	122·3*	122·4*	122·5*
211 to 229	Products of the food manufacturing industries: Home market sales	112·3	113·3	113·1	113·5	117·0*	113·1	110·3	112·9	112·3	115·3	117·6*	116·0*	117·3*
263 to 277	Chemicals and allied industries: Total sales	102·2	102·4	102·9	103·6	104·0*	102·1	103·2	103·6	103·5	103·7	104·0*	104·1*	104·1*
	Home market sales	103·9	104·1	104·5	104·7	105·1*	104·1	104·6	104·9	104·6	104·6	105·0*	105·1*	105·2*
311 and 312	Iron and steel industries: Total sales	129·0	129·0	128·7	128·7	128·8*	129·2	128·6	128·7	128·7	128·6	128·7	128·8*	128·9*
	†Home market sales	133·8	133·9	133·7	133·7	133·8*	133·8	133·6	133·7	133·7	133·6	133·7	133·8	133·9
Order X	Textile industries other than clothing: Total sales	103·9	104·8	105·4	105·9	106·7*	104·5	105·7	105·8	105·8	106·1	106·3	106·7*	107·1*
	Home market sales	102·5	103·0	103·6	104·0	104·8*	102·6	103·8	104·0	103·9	104·1	104·2	104·8*	105·4*
Order XII	Clothing and footwear: Home market sales	110·6	110·5	110·6	110·8	111·0*	110·5	110·7	110·8	110·8	110·8	110·9	111·0*	111·1*
Order XIV	Timber industries: Home market sales	112·1	112·0	112·1	112·3	113·3*	112·1	112·1	112·3	112·3	112·3	112·8*	113·5*	113·7*
481 to 483	Paper industries: Home market sales	111·1	111·3	111·3	111·7	112·1*	111·0	111·2	111·3	111·8	112·0	112·0*	112·1*	112·4*
Order XVII	New construction‡	123	125	126	126	127*	123	126			126			127*

* Provisional figure. † The index for Blast Furnaces and Iron and Steel Melting and Rolling: Home Market Sales (Minimum List Headings 40, 41 of the 1948 Standard Industrial Classification) has been discontinued. An equivalent index is published in Table (3) (a) of this article under the title 'Other steel goods (excluding tubes)'. ‡ Index of building costs: figures relate to average for the quarter.

of more than 3 per cent brought that index to some 4 per cent up on a year earlier.

Materials and fuel used in broad sectors of industry

Raw sugar prices dominated the scene in the food sector during most of 1963 but nevertheless prices of other materials used in this sector increased strongly from the middle of the year and by the fourth quarter they were some 9 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Prices of materials used in the other broad sectors of industry were higher, on average, in the fourth quarter than in the preceding quarter and a year ago. In the two engineering sectors there was little movement until the fourth quarter and over the year as a whole the rise since the fourth quarter of 1962 was not quite 1 per cent. In the other sectors increases over the year ranged from 2 per cent for the timber industries to some 9 per cent for textiles. Prices of materials used in construction and in house building increased in the fourth quarter and these indices were some 2 per cent up on a year earlier.

Output of broad sectors of industry

The rise of nearly 3 per cent in the output prices of the food sector in the fourth quarter was due largely to higher prices for refined sugar, prices of other items rising by about 1.5 per cent on average. Compared with a year earlier prices of food products other than refined sugar were up by a little more than 3 per cent.

Output prices of each of the other broad sectors of industry

3 (a). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

Commodities are listed by industries (as defined in the Standard Industrial Classification 1958) whose principal products they are. The Standard Industrial Classification references appear in the annual article on wholesale price index numbers published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of February 15, 1963. (monthly averages)

	1962	1963			
	Dec.	June	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Coal†	155·7	151·4	151·5	156·3*	156·3*
Slates	150·7	160·4	161·1	161·1	161·1
Salt	114·3	114·0	114·0	114·0	114·0
Flour	110·9	112·6	112·6	115·0	116·2*
Sugar, refined	129·0	79·0	156·6	124·6	124·6*
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	105·8	106·6	107·1	107·1*	107·1*
Beer	103·2	107·0	107·2	107·2*	107·2*
Tobacco and cigarettes	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8	126·8
Hard coke	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0	164·0
Motor spirit, standard grade (including duty)	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4	109·4
Medium fuel oil (950 secs.)	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9	138·9
Lubricating oils and greases	126·6	128·4	128·4	128·4	128·4*
General chemicals	100·5	98·6	98·9	98·7*	98·7*
Pharmaceutical chemicals	68·3	65·8	65·8	65·8	65·8*
Pharmaceutical preparations	98·2	98·1	98·1	98·1*	98·1*
Toilet preparations	125·8	128·3	129·7	129·7*	129·7*
Paint for building and decorating	112·8	113·6	113·6	113·5*	113·5*
Soap	134·8	135·3	135·6	135·6	136·2*
Soapless detergents	100·8	100·7	100·7	100·7	100·7*
Synthetic resins and plastic materials	77·9	77·0	76·8	76·8*	76·8*
Steel sheets	133·7	132·3	132·3	132·5	132·2*
Tinplate	120·3	119·8	119·8	119·8	120·3*
Other steel goods (excluding tubes)	133·3	133·3	133·4	133·5	133·7*
Steel tubes	138·7	138·8	138·8	138·8	139·2*
Iron castings	143·3	143·0	142·7	142·7	143·5*
Aluminium and aluminium alloy products:					
Extruded and drawn	132·3	132·3	133·4	133·8	133·8*
Rolled	122·8	122·8	124·0	124·5	124·5*
Castings	128·3	132·7	134·2	134·2	134·2
Forgings	128·7	128·7	128·7	129·9	130·0
Brass, ingot 65-35, B.S. 1400: B3, delivered	95·3	97·1	95·8	96·9	100·2
Photographic paper and films, etc.	120·4	123·2	124·8	125·2	125·2*
Spectacles, etc.	121·5	122·4	122·4	122·4*	122·4*
Dental goods	129·1	130·8	131·0	131·0*	131·0*
Gramophone records**	119·9	119·9	138·5	138·5	138·5*
Domestic electrical appliances	100·5	99·9	99·8	99·8*	99·8*
Perambulators, etc.	120·6	122·7	122·7	122·7	122·7
Tools and implements	137·9	138·0	138·4	138·6*	138·6*

	1962	1963			
	Dec.	June	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cutlery	128·4	130·0	130·4	130·4	130·4
Cutlery (other than razors and razor blades)	121·6	126·5	127·8	127·8	127·8
Spoons and forks	137·2	140·9	143·0	143·0	143·0
Galvanized cisterns, tanks and cylinders	145·0	151·1	151·1	151·1	151·1*
Domestic hollow-ware	137·9	139·1	140·2	140·2	140·2*
Domestic gas appliances	110·8	110·6	110·6	110·6	110·6
Cotton yarn	89·1	89·0	90·2	90·8	90·9
Spun rayon yarn	91·8	95·0	97·6	97·5	97·8
Irish linen yarns (wetspun)	105·2	113·6	113·6	121·2*	121·2*
Cotton cloth	95·6	95·0	95·0	95·9	96·4
Linen	108·7	113·2	116·4	117·3	125·0
Rayon and acetate fabric	111·7	110·9	110·7	111·1*	111·2*
Wool tops	79·5	89·6	90·6	98·7	98·4
Worsted yarns	90·2	97·3	96·6	103·4	102·8
Harris tweed	100·0	102·8	108·3	108·3	108·3
Serge cloth	91·9	96·5	97·0	98·9	101·4
Jute yarn	107·7	104·2	104·2	104·2	104·2
Jute piece-goods	108·7	106·2	112·4	112·4*	112·4*
Rope, twine and net	111·9	120·7	125·5	126·3	126·3
Hosiery and other knitted goods	95·0	96·5	97·0	97·0*	97·5*
Carpets and rugs	119·1	119·4	119·4	119·4	119·4
Canvas goods and sacks	110·0	103·9	99·7	99·7*	99·7*
Leather for footwear	106·0	104·1	104·3	104·9*	105·5*
Travel goods	118·1	118·7	120·0	120·0	120·0
Made-up clothing	109·5	109·7	109·9	110·1*	110·3*
Weatherproof outerwear	102·0	101·9	102·0	102·0*	102·0*
Men's and boys' tailored outerwear	111·3	111·2	111·9	111·9*	111·9*
Women's and girls' tailored outerwear	107·0	108·0	108·0	108·6	109·3*
Women's and girls' light outerwear	107·9	108·5	108·4	109·0*	109·0*
Footwear (excluding rubber)	112·2	112·3	112·2	112·2*	112·1*
Refractory goods, including bricks	144·6	144·6	145·4	145·4	145·4
Non-refractory goods, including bricks	123·1	124·5	126·7	126·7*	126·7*
Building bricks, common, other than fletton, *ex works.*	124·7	126·6	128·0	128·0*	128·0*
Building bricks, fletton common, *delivered.*	115·8	115·8	119·3	119·3	119·3
Electrical porcelain	123·8	123·8	§128·4	§128·4	128·4
Domestic china and earthenware	135·5	136·3	136·3	136·3	136·3
Glass (other than containers)‡	128·6	129·0	131·6	132·8*	132·8*
Glass containers	122·3	118·4	118·4	118·4*	118·4*

† This index is based on prices ruling on the last day of the month. * Provisional figure.
** Revised series from August 1963 as follows: August and September, 138·5
‡ Revised figure for August and September, 131·6. § Revised figure..

were, on average, higher than in the third quarter, although the increase in the iron and steel index was only marginal. Compared with a year earlier all indices rose but only that of the textile industries was showing a rise of more than 2 per cent.

Costs of new construction rose further in the fourth quarter bringing the provisional index to 127 compared with 123 a year earlier.

3 (a). (*Continued*). Commodities produced in the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1962	1963			
	Dec.	June	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Cement, delivered	120·0	120·0	124·4	124·4	124·4
Abrasive paper and cloth	125·2	126·9	128·7	128·7	128·7
Cast stone and cast concrete products	109·0	108·9	§114·6	114·6	114·6
Home-grown hardwood†	97·4	101·5	101·5	101·5*	101·5*
Domestic furniture	116·4	116·3	116·7	116·7*	116·7*
Bedding, etc.	109·1	109·1	109·1	109·1	109·1
Wooden boxes, packing cases, crates, etc.	115·2	115·4	116·1	116·1*	116·1*
Paper and board	109·6	109·5	110·3	110·3	110·9*
Cardboard boxes, cartons and fibreboard packing cases.	109·5	110·0	110·5	110·5	110·5*
Wallpaper	131·2	131·2	131·7	131·7	131·7
Paper bags	112·2	112·2	118·4	118·4	118·4*
Manufactured stationery	118·4	119·3	118·4	118·4	118·4*
Other manufactures of paper and board	102·0	102·2	103·8	103·8*	103·8*
Rubber tyres and tubes	121·8	123·4	123·4	123·4	123·4*
Rubber goods (other than tyres and tubes)	115·1	115·9	114·9	114·9*	114·9*
Rubber footwear	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9	125·9
Linoleum and felt base	126·5	130·9	130·9	130·9	131·1*
Brushes and brooms	131·7	135·2	135·2	135·2*	135·2*
Toys and games	116·6	119·0	119·0	119·0*	119·1*
Sports equipment	131·9	133·8	133·8	133·8*	133·8*
Pens and pencils	113·3	114·0	114·0	114·0*	114·0*
Other stationers' goods	126·9	126·9	126·9	126·9	126·9*
Plastic mouldings	101·5	103·5	103·5	103·0*	103·1*

* Provisonal figure. § Revised figure.
† Revised series from May 1963, as follows: May-September, 101·5.

3 (b). Commodities wholly or partly imported into the United Kingdom — 1954 = 100

(monthly averages)

	1962	1963			
	Dec.	June	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Hides and skins	87·9	76·7	74·6	79·2	78·0*
Imported	93·9	84·1	81·9	87·1	85·1
Native	78·9	65·7	63·6	67·4	67·4*
Non-ferrous metals:					
Aluminium, virgin ingot, delivered	115·4	115·4	117·8	117·9	117·9*
Copper, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	94·2	94·2	94·2	94·2	94·8
Lead, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	57·5	67·4	72·2	71·6	77·1
Nickel, refined, delivered	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9	131·9*
Tin, ingot, min. 99·75 per cent, settlement price	119·3	126·0	130·5	135·4	140·3
Zinc, ex-ship, wharf or warehouse	85·6	97·0	102·4	107·4	121·0
Oils, resins and gums:					
Linseed oil, crude, naked, ex-works	112·7	111·4	110·3	112·0*	112·0*
Palm oil, c.i.f., in bulk	90·7	95·2	97·6	99·0*	99·0*
Whale oil, acid, soft, naked, ex-works	60·1	69·5	63·3	68·5*	68·5*
Pyrites, c.i.f., United Kingdom ports	58·0	59·4	56·6	59·4	59·4
Rubber, No. 1 R.S.S. one month future	117·7	109·7	104·1	102·8	99·4
Sulphur, crude (for acid making), c.i.f.	74·1	67·8	65·o	65·6	65·6
Textiles:					
Coir yarn, c.i.f. United Kingdom ports	156·2	153·1	159·0	158·6	158·0*
Cotton, raw	72·3	71·3	70·5	70·9*	71·4*
Jute, raw, 'Mill Lightnings', c.i.f. Dundee	129·6	120·2	119·5	119·5	120·5
Jute, raw, 'Mill Hearts', c.i.f. Dundee	115·6	113·0	114·5	114·0	115·0*
Silk, raw, delivered mill	152·1	153·1	120·0	125·3	124·5*
Sisal, East Africa No. 1 Grade, c.i.f. London	143·5	172·7	172·7	172·7	172·7
Wool, raw	78·0	89·1	91·5	99·8	98·2
Crossbred, medium and coarse, c.i.f. U.K.	86·7	96·4	108·9	120·4	115·5
Crossbred, fine, c.i.f. U.K.	78·7	91·1	94·2	102·6	101·6
Merino, c.i.f. U.K.	73·6	85·5	83·4	90·5	89·2
Timber:					
Imported hardwood (ex-yard or wharf)	109·5	109·5	110·9	111·3*	111·5*
Imported plywood (delivered to consumers)	98·3	99·9	99·8	99·8	99·8*
Imported softwood (delivered to consumers)	103·5	104·5	105·0	106·9	108·0
Woodpulp imported	92·9	94·1	97·2	97·7*	97·5*

* Provisional figure.

NOTES ON WHOLESALE PRICES

The notes on index numbers of wholesale prices (1954 = 100) *are published only in the annual article, which normally appears in February. They were last published in the issue of February* 15, 1963.

Correspondence about wholesale price index numbers should be addressed to Statistics Division, Board of Trade, Room 102, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. Telephone inquiries should be made to City 5757, Ext. 7299 or 7250.

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Regional Organization of the Board of Trade

For information and guidance on export matters or on any other aspect of the work of the Board of Trade – including, for example, advice about location, which is available to industrial concerns seeking to expand or to develop new projects – you are invited to get in touch in the first instance with the nearest Regional Office. If you would prefer it, the Controller or a senior member of his staff will gladly arrange to meet you at your own address. The names of the Controllers and the addresses, Subscriber Trunk Dialling Codes and Telex Numbers of the Regional Offices of the Department are given below.

Northern Region
Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 1. (Tel. Newcastle 27550. Code: ONE 2. 27550. Telex No. 53178.)
R. Wood.

Yorkshire and Lincolnshire Region
Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel. Leeds 31761. Code: OLE 2. 31761. Telex No. 55265.)
E. Atherton.

Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. TATe 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
D. A. Wilson, C.B.E.

London and South Eastern Region
Cromwell House, Dean Stanley Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel. TATe 4355. Telex No. 25991.)
Barry Kay, C.B.E.

***South Western Region**
Government Buildings, Burghill Road, Westbury-on-Trym, Bristol. (Tel. Bristol 62-2851. Code: OBR 2. 62-2851. Telex No. 44214.)
M. Weber.

Wales
Government Buildings, Gabalfa, Cardiff. (Tel. Cardiff 62151. Code: OCA 2. 62151. Telex No. 49267.)
R. W. Daniel, C.B.E.

Midland Region
Somerset House, 37 Temple Street, Birmingham, 2. (Tel. Birmingham Midland 8221. Code: 021. MID 8221. Telex No. 33702.)
P. J. L. Homan.

North Western Region
76 Newton Street, Manchester 1 (Tel. Manchester Central 2171. Code: 061. CEN 2171. Telex No. 66104.)
R. J. Forbes, C.B.E.

Scotland
40 George Street, Glasgow. C.1. (Tel. Glasgow Bell 4455. Code: 041. BEL 4455. Telex No. 77583.) District Office: 29a High Street, Inverness (Tel. Inverness 31998. Code OIN 3. 31998.)
C. J. A. Whitehouse, O.B.E.

Northern Ireland
Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland), Chichester House, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel. Belfast 28271. Code: OBE 2. 28271. Telex No. 74578.)
H. E. Jones, C.B.E.

* *New address from January 27th is given on page 87 of this issue.*

WILLIAMS DEACON'S BANK

"A New Head Office— a symbol of progress"

Sir Eric A. Carpenter, O.B.E., Chairman Williams Deacon's Bank Limited in his Statement says:-

"The opening of our new building to accommodate an administrative Headquarters, greatly extended by reason not only of the growth of the Bank but also by the expansion in scope of its services, is evidence of a progressive policy on the part of the Bank."

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UNITED KINGDOM OVERSEAS TRADE

Unit value and volume index numbers for November 1963

Unit value index numbers of exports and imports (Table 1)

IN NOVEMBER 1963 the export unit value index was unchanged from the October level of 105 but, with an increase of one point in the import unit value index which rose to 106, the terms of trade fell by one point to 99 (1961=100).

There were small increases in the overall export unit value index and in the index for manufactured goods due mainly to rises in the indices for metals and other manufactures which increased by one per cent and a half per cent respectively. The index for non-manufactured goods also increased by one per cent.

The increase of nearly one and a half per cent in the overall import unit value index was due mainly to an increase of two and a half per cent in the index for the food, beverages and tobacco class of goods caused by a further rise in the average values (on the basis recorded in the Trade Accounts) of imported sugar. Increases of approximately one per cent also occurred in the indices for imported basic materials and for manufactured goods.

Volume of exports and imports (Table 2)

In the last three months the volume of exports (seasonally adjusted) was 1 per cent less than in the previous three months. The reduction was in exports of non-manufactures which were 8 per cent down. The largest fall was in exports of oil which were high in the middle of the year; there were smaller falls in exports of food and basic materials. Exports of manufactures, 85 per cent of our exports, have been rising since the beginning of the year and there was a further increase in the last three months when their volume was 1 per cent more than in the previous three. There was a substantial increase in exports of transport equipment; within this group exports of cars have continued to expand. Exports of metals and metal manufactures also increased but exports of chemicals, textiles and other manufactures were lower.

Imports have continued to grow. In the last three months the volume (seasonally adjusted) was 3 per cent more than in the previous three months. The increase was in imports of industrial materials, 9 per cent more and fuels, 4 per cent more. There was a small increase in imports of finished manufactures but imports of food beverages and tobacco were 2 per cent less.

Note:

The series of index numbers based on 1961=100 were introduced in the *Board of Trade Journal* of September 13, 1963; an account of the method of construction of the index numbers was published in the September issue of *Economic Trends*.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR EXPORTERS

Details of inquiries for United Kingdom products by overseas buyers, contracts open for tender, and agents wishing to represent United Kingdom firms, are published each week in the Board of Trade Journal *under the heading 'Information for United Kingdom Exporters'. Fuller information is also provided in the* Export Service Bulletin, *which is published by the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade.*

EXPORT DRIVE

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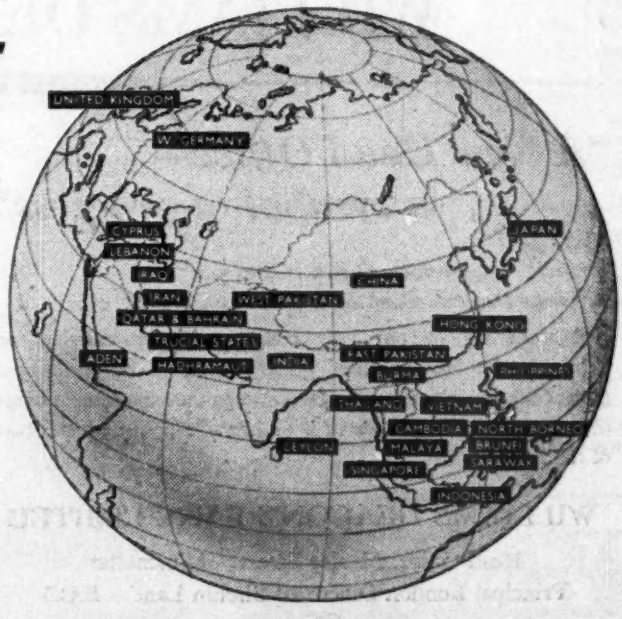
Liverpool Office: 28 Derby House, Exchange Buildings, Liverpool, 2.



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UK import and export unit value index numbers (1)

TABLE 1.

(1961 = 100)

	Imports					Exports								(2) Terms of Trade
								Manufactured Goods [5 to 8]						
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1]	Basic Materials [2 and 4]	Fuels [3]	Manufactured Goods [5 to 8]	Total	Non Manufactures [0 to 4]	Total	Chemicals [5]	Textiles (3)	Metals (4)	Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7]	Other	
Weights	1,000	338	230	110	318	1,000	129	838	89	67	126	442	114	
1954	104	108	104	110	98	91	105	89	114	95	90	83	87	87
1955	108	109	108	112	106	92	106	90	114	95	93	85	89	86
1956	110	109	111	119	107	95	112	93	113	94	99	88	92	87
1957	111	109	115	138	100	100	122	96	114	96	102	92	94	89
1958	103	104	100	120	96	99	108	97	109	96	103	95	94	96
1959	102	105	98	111	98	98	103	97	108	92	99	97	95	96
1960	102	104	101	104	101	100	102	99	104	96	101	99	97	97
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	99	102	96	98	99	101	99	102	98	100	101	103	102	102
1961 1st quarter	100	101	99	101	100	100	101	100	102	100	102	99	99	100
2nd quarter	102	102	102	101	101	101	101	101	101	101	100	100	101	99
3rd quarter	100	97	101	99	101	101	100	101	99	100	100	102	101	101
4th quarter	100	99	99	100	101	101	100	101	99	99	100	102	102	101
1962 1st quarter	100	101	98	100	99	101	101	102	98	100	102	102	101	102
2nd quarter	100	102	97	99	99	101	100	101	96	101	103	102	100	101
3rd quarter	100	102	95	99	101	101	99	102	96	101	102	103	101	102
4th quarter	100	105	94	98	101	102	99	102	97	100	102	104	102	101
1963 1st quarter	102	107	95	98	101	103	100	103	98	102	102	104	104	101
2nd quarter	103	110	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	104	100
3rd quarter	103	111	97	98	101	104	104	104	100	103	102	106	104	101
1962 January	100	100	98	100	100	102	101	102	98	100	103	102	103	102
February	100	101	98	100	99	101	101	101	97	100	101	102	101	101
March	99	101	98	99	99	101	101	101	98	101	102	102	100	102
April	100	102	98	99	99	101	100	101	96	101	103	102	99	101
May	99	101	97	99	99	101	100	101	96	100	104	102	100	102
June	100	103	96	98	99	101	100	101	95	101	101	102	100	101
July	100	102	96	99	101	101	99	101	96	101	102	103	100	101
August	99	101	95	99	101	101	99	102	96	101	102	103	100	102
September	100	103	94	98	101	102	98	102	97	102	102	103	102	102
October	101	106	94	98	101	102	99	102	98	100	102	104	103	101
November	100	105	94	97	101	101	98	102	98	99	101	104	101	101
December	100	105	95	99	101	102	99	103	96	100	102	105	104	102
1963 January	101	106	94	98	101	102	100	103	97	100	103	104	103	101
February	102	107	96	98	101	103	100	103	99	102	102	104	105	101
March	102	108	96	98	102	103	101	103	99	102	102	104	104	101
April	102	107	97	98	101	103	100	103	100	102	102	105	103	101
May	103	109	98	99	101	103	101	103	99	102	102	105	103	100
June	104	113	97	99	101	104	102	104	99	102	102	106	104	99
July	103	111	97	99	101	104	103	104	99	103	102	106	104	101
August	103	110	97	98	101	104	105	105	100	102	102	106	104	102
September	103	112	97	97	101	104	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	101
October	105	116	97	96	101	105	104	105	101	103	102	106	105	100
November	106	118	99	96	102	105	105	105	101	103	103	106	106	99

(1) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(2) Export Unit Value Index as a percentage of the Import Unit Value Index.
(3) Export List Division 65.
(4) Export List Divisions 67, 68 and 69.

(Tables continued on next page)

"See that exporter in the Financial Times the other day? Saved from ruin by ECGD!"

"You mean that chap in the advertisement—laughing his head off?"

"Reckon he could *afford* to laugh—collecting £63,000 from ECGD like that!"

"But fancy landing himself a dud customer like that in the first place. He couldn't have been very bright."

"Well, even ECGD accepted this one. The German car firm must have looked okay."

"That's a point. £63,000! Better ECGD than me."

HEAD OFFICE LONDON MONarch 6099

ECGD

EXPORT CREDITS GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT

CBC620

UK import and export volume index numbers [1]

TABLE 2.

(1961 = 100)

	Imports				Exports								
								Manufactured Goods [5-8]					
	Total	Food, Beverages and Tobacco [0 and 1]	Basic Materials [2 and 4]	Fuels [3]	Manufactured Goods [5-8]	Total	Non Manufactures [0-4]	Total	Chemicals [5]	Textiles (2)	Metals (3)	Machinery and Transport Eqpt. [7]	Other
1954	73	82	96	63	50	82	83	79	57	141	75	75	82
1955	82	88	102	75	63	87	85	86	65	135	86	82	90
1956	81	90	99	71	63	92	89	91	69	129	97	89	90
1957	84	93	103	70	66	93	88	93	74	128	100	91	91
1958	84	98	92	76	67	90	88	90	71	109	93	90	89
1959	90	98	98	88	77	93	90	93	81	109	99	92	91
1960	102	100	107	96	103	98	92	98	93	109	98	97	96
1961	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
1962	103	104	96	113	104	102	110	101	107	99	100	100	103
1963													
Unadjusted													
1961 1st quarter	105	101	108	111	104	102	100	103	104	110	101	103	101
2nd quarter	101	99	103	100	101	101	94	103	99	97	104	105	98
3rd quarter	96	98	95	96	95	95	97	95	96	94	91	95	97
4th quarter	99	104	95	98	97	102	110	99	103	100	103	96	103
1962 1st quarter	103	107	94	110	102	100	106	100	105	101	99	100	95
2nd quarter	103	107	94	110	104	106	107	107	111	102	103	108	107
3rd quarter	102	100	96	121	102	98	109	96	105	93	96	93	102
4th quarter	104	101	101	116	107	105	119	102	110	102	102	99	107
1963 1st quarter	103	99	97	125	106	107	115	106	109	100	98	111	100
2nd quarter	106	102	94	126	112	110	123	109	116	102	101	111	109
3rd quarter	107	101	105	120	110	102	117	101	111	99	94	98	111
1963 January	109	99	114	138	106	103	109	103	109	94	92	109	92
February	96	92	85	110	102	101	111	100	99	97	95	103	99
March	105	106	91	126	108	117	126	116	119	108	106	121	110
April	104	102	89	131	109	107	118	105	109	98	97	108	106
May	114	108	100	138	121	117	128	117	128	108	113	118	113
June	101	98	95	110	106	107	121	105	113	101	94	106	108
July	113	109	106	122	121	108	115	107	115	104	100	106	117
August	105	97	109	118	105	103	124	101	114	103	93	97	115
September	103	97	101	119	105	96	112	93	103	91	90	91	102
October	117	112	109	113	130	112	128	110	116	105	105	109	117
November	111	105	105	116	119	111	126	109	119	108	109	105	120
December													
Seasonally Adjusted													
1961 1st quarter	*104*	*98*	*109*	*111*	*104*	*101*	*99*	*102*	*102*	*106*	*101*	*101*	*102*
2nd quarter	*98*	*98*	*100*	*95*	*99*	*99*	*96*	*100*	*96*	*98*	*102*	*98*	*99*
3rd quarter	*99*	*103*	*95*	*94*	*99*	*101*	*103*	*100*	*100*	*98*	*98*	*102*	*100*
4th quarter	*99*	*101*	*95*	*99*	*98*	*99*	*103*	*98*	*101*	*98*	*99*	*97*	*100*
1962 1st quarter	*100*	*102*	*94*	*108*	*99*	*99*	*104*	*98*	*104*	*97*	*98*	*97*	*95*
2nd quarter	*102*	*107*	*92*	*106*	*103*	*104*	*109*	*103*	*108*	*102*	*102*	*102*	*107*
3rd quarter	*107*	*107*	*98*	*120*	*107*	*104*	*116*	*102*	*109*	*98*	*104*	*100*	*105*
4th quarter	*104*	*98*	*101*	*117*	*108*	*102*	*111*	*101*	*108*	*99*	*98*	*100*	*104*
1963 1st quarter	*101*	*96*	*96*	*123*	*104*	*105*	*113*	*104*	*108*	*96*	*96*	*107*	*100*
2nd quarter	*105*	*103*	*93*	*123*	*109*	*108*	*125*	*105*	*114*	*103*	*99*	*104*	*109*
3rd quarter	*110*	*108*	*105*	*118*	*113*	*109*	*124*	*107*	*116*	*105*	*101*	*106*	*115*
1963 January	*98*	*90*	*100*	*126*	*98*	*100*	*105*	*99*	*107*	*91*	*91*	*103*	*93*
February	*102*	*97*	*95*	*120*	*109*	*104*	*112*	*102*	*102*	*96*	*96*	*105*	*102*
March	*102*	*99*	*94*	*123*	*104*	*112*	*123*	*110*	*113*	*101*	*102*	*114*	*106*
April	*104*	*100*	*91*	*131*	*109*	*103*	*120*	*101*	*107*	*97*	*95*	*100*	*106*
May	*105*	*102*	*92*	*125*	*111*	*110*	*124*	*107*	*117*	*102*	*102*	*108*	*107*
June	*105*	*106*	*95*	*114*	*107*	*110*	*131*	*107*	*118*	*109*	*99*	*105*	*114*
July	*111*	*111*	*101*	*116*	*116*	*107*	*123*	*105*	*116*	*103*	*98*	*103*	*115*
August	*107*	*105*	*102*	*112*	*109*	*110*	*129*	*108*	*121*	*107*	*103*	*105*	*120*
September	*113*	*107*	*112*	*127*	*115*	*109*	*119*	*108*	*111*	*103*	*103*	*109*	*112*
October	*108*	*102*	*104*	*108*	*118*	*108*	*117*	*108*	*114*	*102*	*98*	*110*	*113*
November	*112*	*106*	*107*	*120*	*118*	*108*	*115*	*107*	*117*	*104*	*104*	*105*	*117*

(1) The figures in square brackets relate to Section code numbers in the Standard International Trade Classification Revised.
(2) Export List Division 65.
(3) Export List Divisions 67, 68 and 69.

Substantial increase in private industry's capital expenditure now expected

THE CAPITAL expenditure of the manufacturing, distributive and service industries, taken together, is now expected to be about 10 per cent higher in 1964 than in 1963, according to the forecasts supplied during November and December last year by companies contributing to the Board of Trade investment intentions inquiry. This expected increase is significantly higher than the increase (of rather less than 5 per cent) estimated from forecasts provided by companies in the summer of 1963 (see *Board of Trade Journal*, page 333, of August 16, 1963). The upward revision between the summer and the end of 1963 in the expenditure intentions of private industry and business for 1964, reflects a greater degree of confidence not only among manufacturers but also among companies in the distributive and service industries.

These latest estimates show that the decline in industry's capital expenditure which began in the middle of 1961 has now come to an end and that expenditure is beginning to rise. The forecasts themselves do not reveal when the turning point occurs, but it seems certain that expenditure will be rising rapidly during most of this year.

Capital expenditure by manufacturing industry during 1964 is expected to be 8 per cent higher than in 1963, a rise substantially greater than that forecast last summer. The metal manufacturing industry (mainly iron and steel) continues to expect to spend considerably less in 1964 than in 1963, as also does the vehicles industry, but nearly all other industry groups within the total expect to show higher expenditure in 1964 than in 1963 – on average the rise expected is about 15 per cent. The increase now expected for manufacturing industry as a whole is not so marked as between 1959 and 1960 when the last upturn in capital expenditure began. On that occasion, however, the upturn owed much of its strength to the heavy expenditure programmes of the metal manufacturing and vehicle industries.

For the distributive and service industries a rise of more than 10 per cent in capital expenditure between 1963 and 1964 is now expected, as compared with the more modest increase estimated from the companies' forecasts supplied last summer. This change affects most of the industries in this group all of which now expect to spend more in 1964 than in 1963. In the case of the shipping industry, whose capital expenditure has been declining since 1959, a sizeable increase is now expected between 1963 and 1964 – a change probably due to the operation of the Government Credit Scheme.

Contributing companies also gave, during November and December 1963, estimates of their expected capital expenditure in 1965. Looking so far ahead was an innovation; hitherto forecasts of a future year's expenditure have been collected, at the earliest, in the summer of the previous year. The response from industry and business was excellent and most of the companies contributing regularly to the inquiry were able to provide a forecast of their expenditure in 1965. These forecasts are, of course, very provisional and liable to be revised upwards or downwards as time passes. At this first time of asking it is not, as might be expected, easy to interpret their significance. Experience has shown that the appropriate way, in most circumstances, of using companies' forecasts is to compare the current forecast with the comparable forecast made a year earlier. Only, therefore, when further similar forecasts are received will the full value of this additional information be brought out. Nevertheless, it is possible, on this occasion, taking account of the experience of the forecasts hitherto collected, to interpret the new information in broad terms. It suggests that both the manufacturing and the distributive and service industries are intending some further expansion in their capital expenditure in 1965, beyond that already expected in 1964.

Note:

Estimates of actual capital expenditure, including provisional figures for the third quarter of 1963, were last published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 13, 1963 (page 1298); they have since been revised to take account, in particular, of the results of the Census of Production and of the Inquiry into the Distributive and Service Trades for 1962. The revised figures, including the final figures for the third quarter of 1963, will be published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 24. In the meantime, revised annual figures are given below as a background to the estimates of the expected changes of expenditure in 1964 and 1965; the figures for 1963 are round estimates taking into account the forecasts for 1963 and the actual expenditure during the first three-quarters of the year.

Fixed capital expenditure

£ million at current prices

	Manufacturing industry	Distributive and service industries	Total
1958	922	699	1,621
1959	867	789	1,656
1960	1,021	862	1,883
1961	1,239	931	2,170
1962	1,168	914	2,082
1963	1,060*	940*	2,000*

* Round estimates.

New companies registered in November

BELOW are details of new companies registered in Great Britain during November 1963 showing nominal capital. The figures are exclusive of unlimited companies and companies limited by guarantee.

Nominal capital	Public companies	Private companies	Total
Under £1,000		2,356	2,356
£1,000 and under £10,000		983	983
£10,000 and under £50,000		153	153
£50,000 and under £100,000		16	16
£100,000 and under £1,000,000		7	7
£1,000,000 and above		1	1
Total number		3,516	3,516
	'000's	'000's	'000's
Total amount of nominal capital	£	£7,501	£7,501

Companies registered in Great Britain in 1962-1963

	1962		1963	
	Number	Nominal capital £'000's	Number	Nominal capital £'000's
January	2,354	15,038	3,178	8,336
February	2,530	7,667	3,250	6,766
March	3,552	10,032	3,927	10,470
April	2,697	6,924	3,698	8,253
May	3,165	8,572	3,642	8,459
June	2,731	36,710	2,995	7,182
July	2,954	6,989	3,722	9,133
August	2,806	8,625	3,089	8,481
September	2,538	15,806	3,159	7,313
October	2,909	6,409	3,866	10,098
November	3,252	7,092	3,516	7,501
December	2,903	12,846		
Total	34,391	142,710		

SUBSCRIPTIONS AND SALES

Readers are reminded that subscriptions and sales inquiries should be addressed to the publishers at any of the following addresses: York House, Kingsway, London W.C.2; 423 Oxford St., London, W.1; 13A Castle St., Edinburgh 2; 39 King St., Manchester 2; 35 Smallbrook, Ringway, Birmingham 5; 109 St. Mary St., Cardiff; 50 Fairfax St., Bristol 1; 80 Chichester St., Belfast; or through any bookseller.

Telephone inquiries should be made to Waterloo 4944, Ext. 1195.

Output in the wool textile industry

THE VOLUME of production in the wool textile industry in November 1963 was slightly higher than in October 1963, and 3 per cent more than in November 1962.

Figures issued by the Wool Industry Bureau of Statistics show that if allowance is made for the length of the working month, deliveries of worsted yarn and woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 8 and 1 per cent more respectively than in November 1962. Production of tops was, however, rather more than 1 per cent less.

Compared with the same months of 1962 deliveries of worsted yarn in the period January-November 1963 were 4 per cent more but deliveries of woven fabrics (excluding blankets) were 1 per cent less.

	Consumption	Production			Deliveries		
	Raw wool (clean weight)	Tops (*a*)	Woollen yarn (*b*)	Worsted yarn	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets)(*c*) Woollen	Woven fabrics (excluding blankets)(*c*) Worsted	Blankets (*b*)
Quarterly average	Million lb.				Mn. sq. yds.		
1958	111·1	74·2	72·0	51·6	48·7	38·5	7·1
1959	127·3	87·1	78·3	58·0	51·6	39·7	7·7
1960	120·3	79·8	75·8	61·2	49·4	42·4	7·8
1961	118·0	80·0	70·3	61·6	45·8	42·4	8·4
1962	112·1	73·7	72·5	57·3	43·9	38·1	8·2
1962 1st quarter	121·5	80·9	75·0	60·7	40·9	43·5	8·1
2nd quarter	113·2	73·1	76·0	56·1	42·9	36·0	6·6
3rd quarter	97·4	63·9	66·0	52·4	44·4	33·0	8·1
4th quarter	116·3	76·9	73·0	60·1	47·5	39·7	10·0
1963 1st quarter	121·6	80·9	80·6	60·9	40·5	39·8	9·1
2nd quarter	118·7	79·5	79·0	58·9	42·2	35·5	7·1
3rd quarter	102·8	68·8	71·0	55·8	46·5	34·3	8·5
1962 Sept.	35·8	23·8	..	19·7	16·0	12·0	3·2
Oct.	41·1	26·7	..	22·2	18·1	14·0	3·8
Nov.	40·8	27·1	..	21·3	16·8	14·0	3·6
1963 Sept.	37·8	25·7	..	20·8	16·9	13·1	3·6
Oct.	42·3	27·5	..	23·9	18·1	14·0	4·1
Nov.	38·7	25·4	..	21·9	16·2	13·5	3·2

(*a*) Including hair. (*b*) Estimated. (*c*) Woven, woollen fabrics include fabrics which are mainly woollen by weight of components and, similarly, woven worsted fabrics include fabrics which are mainly worsted by weight of components.

Production in the cotton industry

THE VOLUME of production in the cotton industry in November 1963 was 3 per cent more than in November 1962. Statistics issued by the Cotton Board show that in the 11 months January-November 1963, output of single yarn was at about the same level as in the previous year. The yardage of cloth woven was 3 per cent less but the amount of yarn doubled was 11 per cent more.

(All figures are weekly averages)

	Single yarn (*a*)		Double yarn		Woven cloth	
	Cotton yarn (*b*)	Spun man-made fibre yarns and mixture yarn, inc. waste	Cotton yarn	Other	Cotton	Man-made fibre and mixtures
	Million lb.				Million lin. yds.	
1958†	11·91	2·86	3·07	1·32	27·0	11·3
1959	11·66	2·92	3·18	1·49	24·7	11·4
1960	11·46	2·98	3·30	1·66	24·9	11·9
1961	10·66	2·55	2·82	1·52	23·8	11·7
1962	9·46	2·30	2·50	1·64	20·1	10·9
1962 July	7·56	1·76	2·18	1·63	13·7	8·2
August*	8·46	2·07	2·01	1·40	18·8	9·2
September	9·28	2·21	2·42	1·76	19·0	10·7
October*	10·13	2·47	2·62	1·81	20·3	11·4
November	10·34	2·49	2·69	1·90	20·7	11·5
December	8·73	2·15	2·28	1·69	17·8	9·9
1963 January*	9·58	2·37	2·52	1·99	19·3	11·0
February	9·90	2·50	2·56	2·10	20·2	11·5
March	9·94	2·57	2·68	2·10	20·4	11·8
April	8·96	2·30	2·48	1·99	19·0	10·8
May*	10·21	2·63	2·76	2·31	20·9	11·4
June	8·31	2·20	2·31	1·77	19·7	10·7
July*	7·39	1·82	2·16	1·94	13·7	8·0
August	9·61	2·45	2·38	2·05	20·5	10·3
September	9·16	2·42	2·47	2·01	19·5	10·4
October*	10·22	2·75	2·74	2·22	21·2	11·5
November	10·31	2·85	2·81	2·26	21·7	11·8

(*a*) Spun in the cotton industry. (*b*) Including yarns wholly of cotton and of cotton waste, cotton yarn spun on condenser system and mixture yarns of cotton and cotton waste.
*Average of five weeks. †53-week period.

Orders in the textile and clothing industries

THERE WAS continued buoyancy in ordering in the grouped textile industries in November 1963. The volume of orders on hand at the end of November 1963 was almost 9 per cent more than at the end of October, and is the highest recorded since June 1961.

Compared with a year earlier, the rate of receipt of net new orders in November was 22 per cent more. Deliveries were 6 per cent more.

Sharp month to month changes in the rate at which orders are received, however, should not, by themselves, be taken to imply similar sharp changes in production; they may, for example, lead to changes in the length of order books or the level of stocks.

Textile and clothing industries (a)
Index numbers of the volume of total orders and deliveries (b)

	Orders-on-hand (end of period)	Net new orders (c)	Deliveries (c)
	April 1959 = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100	Average 1959 deliveries = 100
1960	136	103	103
1961	104	91	99
1962	99	92	93
1962 1st quarter	98	91	96
2nd quarter	99	90	91
3rd quarter	92	83	89
4th quarter	100	103	97
1963 1st quarter	100	96	94
2nd quarter	105	96	93
3rd quarter*	101	89	92
1962 September	92	105	106
October	99	117	99
November	102	112	103
1963 September*	101	110	108
October*	111	134	107
November*	120	138	109

(a) Wool, hosiery (and other knitted goods), made-up clothing and the spinning, weaving and merchant converting section of the cotton and man-made fibre industries.
(b) At constant (average 1958) prices.
(c) These indices have been adjusted to allow for differences in the length of calendar months but not for holidays or for any other seasonal variations.
*Provisional.

Sales by wholesale textile houses in November

SALES by wholesale textile houses in November showed an increase of 1 per cent over a year earlier, compared with increases of 9 per cent in each of the two preceding months.

The value of stocks at the end of November was 1 per cent higher than a year earlier.

Note:

These statistics are prepared by the Wholesale Textile Association. Inquiries should be addressed to: The Secretary, The Wholesale Textile Association, 75 Cannon Street, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 4444).

Total sales and stocks

Index Numbers (average 1950 = 100) and percentage changes compared with a year earlier.

	Value of Sales (Total Home Trade)		Value of Stocks (at end period) (b)	
		%		%
1961 Year	107	+1	..	..
1962 Year	105	—2	..	..
1962 3rd quarter	100	—2	140	—4
4th quarter	129	+3	113	—2
1963 1st quarter	92	—3	139	Nil
2nd quarter	98	Nil	127	Nil
3rd quarter	107	+7	143	+2
1963 January	70	Nil	119	—1
February	85	—6	136	—1
March	120	—2	139	Nil
April	101	+3	131	—1
May	105	—2	131	+1
June	88	Nil	127	Nil
July	78	+7	135	+2
August	94	+4	147	+2
September	148	+9	143	+2
October	158	+9	128	—1
November	133	+1	129	+1

(*Continued on next page*)

Analysis by department

Percentage of corresponding values for 1962.

	Sales (b)		Stocks (b)
	November	January-November	At end of November
Women's knitted outerwear, blouses and skirts	110·3	103·8	104·3
Women's coats, costumes, furs and raincoats	104·8	97·9	99·4
Women's underwear	96·5	104·5	94·7
Women's hose and children's socks	105·3	105·1	91·6
Women's millinery	95·3	96·3	95·0
Haberdashery, ribbons and wool	92·2	100·2	120·6
Children's wear	109·4	103·3	103·3
Men's and boys' shirts, pyjamas and outfitting	99·7	105·7	105·6
Gloves	115·7	109·4	147·5
Piece-goods and nets	106·3	99·8	96·6
Household textiles	92·3	99·2	100·6
Floor-coverings, furniture and hardware	99·2	103·4	90·8
Grand total (a)	101·1	102·4	100·9

Notes:
(a) Including some items not included among the sub-headings.
(b) Valued at cost.

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Census of Distribution Report

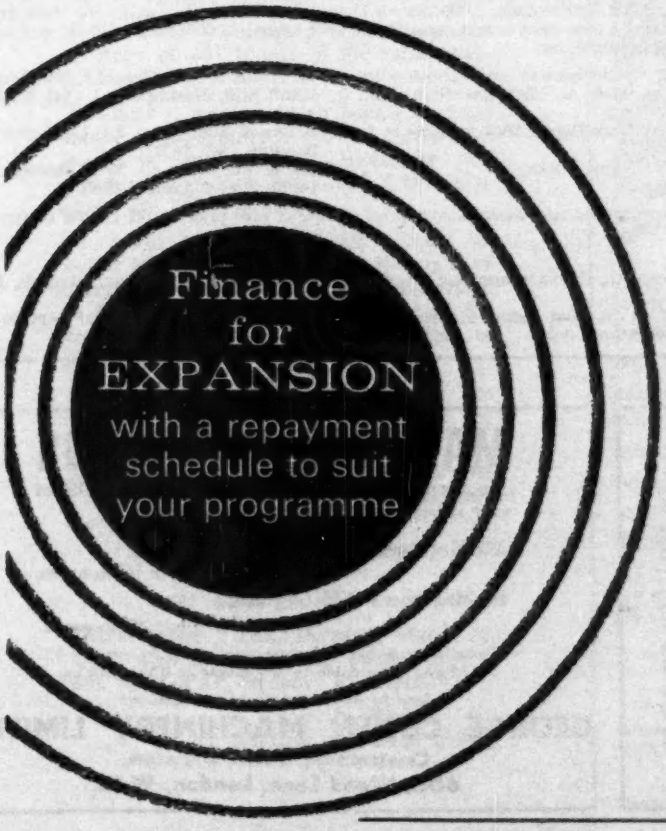
THE following part of the Report on the Census of Distribution and Other Services, 1961, is now available, and copies may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office at York House, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through booksellers:

Part 12–Area Tables–Wales Price 3s. (postage 4d. extra)

Registrations of British and foreign films

The following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Films Act, 1960, during the week ended Friday, January 10, 1964. The playing time of the film "The Sheepish Wolf" (F 29115) registered on December 30, 1963, has been corrected to read 7 minutes. Where the title appears in italics the film forms part of a series. Br/E indicates that the film is a British quota film.

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Playing Time Minutes	Date of Registration
	BRITISH				
Look at Life Series 20:					
Women with Leisure	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Rank Film Distributors Ltd.	Br/E 29132	9	January 6
Rulers of Racing	" "	" "	Br/E 29133	10	January 6
Pathe Pic. Series 469/481:					
Pathe Pic. No. 473	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29134	8	January 9
The Rescue Squad	Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	World Wide Pictures Ltd. for Children's Film Foundation Ltd.	Br/E 29135	54	January 10
Pathe News 64-3	Warner-Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 29050	7	January 10
Pathe News 64-4	" "	" "	Br/E 29051	8	January 10
Movietone News 1805	Twentieth Century-Fox Film Co. Ltd.	British Movietonews Ltd.	Br/E 28986	7	January 10
Movietone News 1805A	" "	" "	Br/E 28987	9	January 10
This is My Street	Warner Pathe Distributors Ltd.	Adder Productions Ltd.	Br/E 29137	94	January 10
	FOREIGN				
Mamma Roma	Gala Film Distributors Ltd.	Cineriz	F 29136	106	January 10



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GLASGOW: *45 Renfield Street, C.2. Central 2945*

Government surplus sales by auction

AIR MINISTRY

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 22 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment .	No. 7 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Quedgeley.	Bruton Knowles & Co., Albion Chambers, King Street, Gloucester. (Tel. Gloucester 21267).

The above sale will include marine equipment including Perkins SM6 diesel engines, propellers, tanks, chains, pulleys, copper and brass marine spares, generating sets and engines, hand tools, furniture including tables, chairs and lockers, blankets, mattresses, medical photographic equipment, X-ray equipm ent and miscellaneous stores.

Feb. 6 .	Miscellaneous stores and equipment .	No. 25 Maintenance Unit, Royal Air Force, Hartlebury.	Nock & Joseland, Bank Buildings, Kidderminster, Worcs. (Tel. Kidderminster 2053).

Catalogues for the above sale may be obtained within fourteen days of the advertised date of sales, on application to the Auctioneers. Catalogues for sales held at Maintenance Units cost 1s. 0d. each (*Postal Orders only*), all other catalogues free.

WAR OFFICE

1964	Stores	Location	Auctioneers
Jan. 23 .	Engineering, electrical and miscellaneous stores.	Technical Stores Sub-Depot, Wem, Salop. .	Hall, Wateridge & Owen (Dept. L), High Street, Shrewsbury. (Tel. 2081).
Jan. 28-30 .	Machine tools, vehicles, plant and equipment, clothing and textiles and miscellaneous stores including:	W.D. Storage Depot, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, London, S.E.18.	Fuller, Horsey, Sons & Cassell (Dept. L), 10 Lloyds Avenue, London, E.C.3. (Tel. Royal 4861).

Con rod, cam and main bearing boring machines; lathes; screwing machines; 20 sub-station transformers 500 kVA. to 100 kVA.; station control panels and oil circuit breakers; skid-mounted petrol driven reciprocating pumps; skid-mounted diesel and petrol driven centrifugal pumps; self-propelled petrol-driven 8-10 tons road rollers; gravity rollers and stands; 650 6 volt and 24 volt, 200 A.H. and 85 A.H. batteries; four vertical steam and crosstube boilers; Heenan & Froude dynamometers; E.M.S. Faradism and Galvanism treatment switch tables, E.M.S. and M.S.A. Faradism treatment units; Watson X-ray units; wireless and radio equipment and stores; 8,800 lb. polytetrafluorethylene moulding powder, 7,000 saddle blankets 56 in. x 66 in. and 78 in. x 78 in.; 14,000 pairs woollen drawers; 9,000 woollen vests; 8,500 khaki shirts; 3,200 B/D blouses; 3,000 pairs B/D trousers; 2,350 greatcoats; 1,500 blankets; 6,000 web haversacks; large quantity of carpets, rugs and mats; 15 tons old rags; 3 tons white cotton rags; 53 tent roof inners; 22,000 steel helmets; tool kits and hand tools various; folding and stacking chairs and other miscellaneous furniture, etc.

Feb. 7 .	Machine tools and miscellaneous stores .	W.D. Depot, Rhydymwyn, and various other locations. (*Sale at Cheetham Town Hall, Manchester*, 8.)	J. H. Norris & Son (Dept. L), 380 Deansgate, Knott Mill, Manchester, 3. (Tel. Blackfriars 4559).
Feb 13-14 .	Miscellaneous stores	Central Ordnance Depot, Didcot, Berks. .	Simmons & Sons (Dept. L), 12 Station Road, Reading. (Tel. 54025).
Feb. 18 .	Hand tools, clothing and textiles, electrical equipment and miscellaneous stores.	Barlow, Nr. Selby, Yorks.	Bartle & Son (Dept. L), 50-52 Merrion Street, Leeds, 2. (Tel. Leeds 20898).

Catalogues for each sale shown above may be obtained from the appropriate auctioneer 14 days prior to date of sale, price 1s. 0d. (*Postal Orders only*).

SALE BY TENDER – *Electricity Supply Plant and Equipment.*

Six generator sets, a compressor and fuel and water tanks.

Location: Ministry of Aviation, Royal Aircraft Establishment, Aberporth, Cardiganshire, and Proof and Experimental Establishment, Eskmeals, Bootle Station, Cumberland.

Application for tender forms to War Office, Directorate of Sales 4 (b) (ii), First Avenue House, High Holborn, London, W.C.1. Tender forms must be returned by February 5, 1964. Permission to view on presentation of tender form only.

DERBYSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

TENDERS FOR UNIFORM CLOTHING

TENDERS are invited for the supply of UNIFORM CLOTHING FOR AMBULANCE PERSONNEL (including shirts and ties) for the period from 1st April, 1964, to 31st March, 1965. Forms of tender may be obtained on application to the COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, COUNTY OFFICES, MATLOCK. SEALED TENDERS (together with samples of cloth) must be forwarded in envelopes which will be provided and must be delivered to the undersigned not later than 10 a.m. on MONDAY, 10th February, 1964. The Council does not bind itself to accept the whole or any part of any tender submitted.

D. G. GILMAN, *Clerk of the Council.*

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20 Marston Buildings 'Low' type
100' long x 45' wide x 16' to eaves.

10 Marston Buildings 'High' type
size as above but 25' to eaves.

All buildings suitable for erecting as multi-span in 45' units and extendable to any length in 25' multiples.

Send for details and illustrated leaflet to:-

GEORGE COHEN MACHINERY LIMITED,
Contractors' Plant Division,
600, Wood Lane, London, W.12.

INDUSTRIAL LAND IN AUSTRALIA

NEWCASTLE, N.S.W.

101 BLOCKS OF EXCELLENT INDUSTRIAL LAND AT NEWCASTLE, N.S.W. CLOSE TO ESTABLISHED DEEP WATER HARBOUR FACILITIES

Tenders are invited for the lease of reclaimed land on the Island Development Project, Newcastle, N.S.W., suitable for heavy and light industry.

Tenderers may submit offers for any one or more of 101 blocks in the initial subdivision.

The land is located on an Island near the mouth of the Hunter River with direct road access to the mainland. Electricity and water services are available. Subdivision roads are being provided.

Successful tenderers will be granted an initial lease for 10 years with the right of extension of up to 99 years or conversion to freehold tenure upon fulfilment of the terms of the lease and completion of development to an approved value.

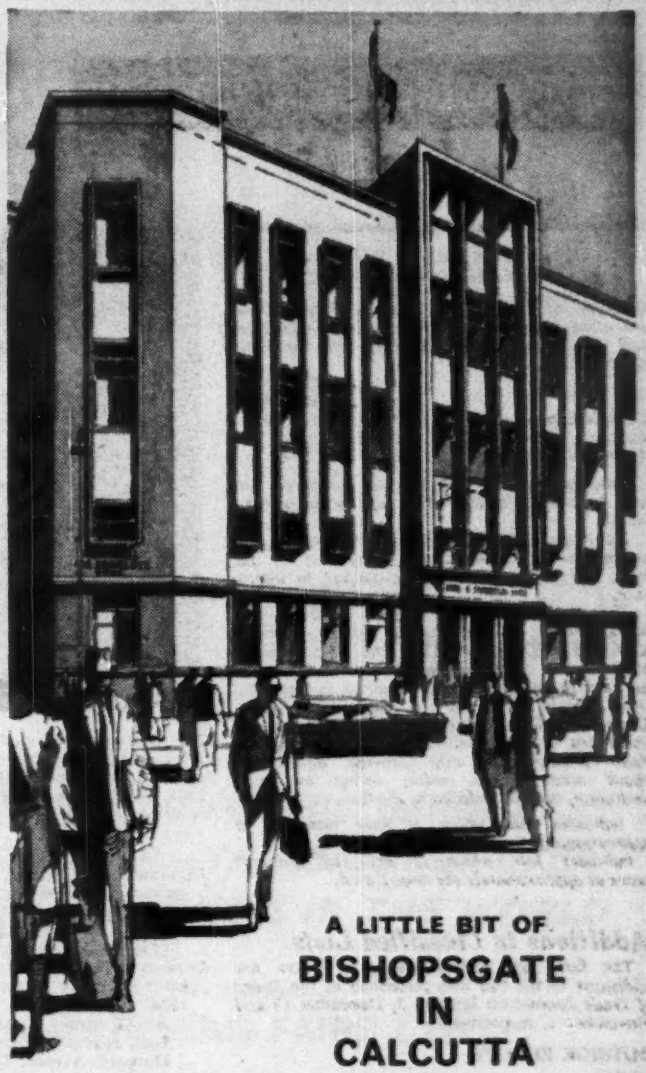
Other land requiring reclamation for industrial development is available by negotiation.

Brochures giving full details together with Tender Forms are available on application to:—

The Agent General for N.S.W.
56, Strand,
London, W.C.2.

Tenders close 2 p.m., Tuesday, March 31, 1964, with the President, Tender Board, Box 44, G.P.O., Sydney, Australia.

P. N. Ryan,
Minister for Public Works.



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BISHOPSGATE IN CALCUTTA

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Whatever your need, whether the most detailed market information or simply travellers' cheques, the fully comprehensive banking service of National and Grindlays is ready to meet your requirements through a wide network of branches in India and elsewhere in Asia and Africa.

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Exhibitions and Fairs

CHANGES IN TRADE FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS ANNOUNCEMENTS

BECAUSE *of pressure on space all the various classified lists of trade fairs and exhibitions will be published in full only on the dates indicated below:*

	Date Last Published	Date Next Published
Outside Europe	*Jan.* 3	*April* 3
Europe	*Dec.*13	*Mar.* 6
United Kingdom	*Nov.* 1	*Feb.* 7

Amendments and additions to the three lists will be shown in the issues of the intervening weeks.

No responsibility is taken for the standing of organizations or individuals mentioned in the lists, and dates, etc., may be subject to alteration.

*The Board of Trade Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.*1 (*Tel. Trafalgar* 8855, *Ext.* 3096, *Europe*: 3097 *United Kingdom and Outside Europe*) *will be glad to answer general inquiries but applications should be made to the organizers or United Kingdom agents for details of costs and conditions of participation. Export Publicity and Fairs Branch can also provide information about other events which, owing to space limitation, are not included in the lists.*

* *indicates fair which is held annually at approximately the time stated.*
† *indicates fair which is held in alternate years at approximately the time stated.*

Additions to Classified Lists

The fairs and exhibitions given below are additions to the full lists published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on January 3, December 13 and November 1, respectively.

OUTSIDE EUROPE

Addition:

MELBOURNE: THIRD AUSTRALIAN INDUSTRIES FAIR – March 4-20, 1965.
At Exhibition Buildings. Apply, General Manager, The Victorian Chamber of Manufactures, Manufacturers' Building, 312 Flinders Street, Melbourne, C.I., Australia.

EUROPE

Addition:

COLOGNE: I.F.M.A., INTERNATIONAL CYCLE AND MOTOR CYCLE EXHIBITION – September 16-20, 1964.
* Apply: Du Mont Publicity Co. Ltd., 18 Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7. (Tel. Kensington 1700).

UNITED KINGDOM

Additions:

LONDON: INDUSTRIALIZED BUILDING SYSTEMS AND COMPONENTS EXHIBITION (IBSAC 1964) – June 23-July 4, 1964.
At Crystal Palace, S.E.19. Apply: Industrial and Trade Fairs, Ltd., Commonwealth House, 1-19 New Oxford Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel. Chancery 9011).

HARROGATE: 14TH NORTHERN ANTIQUE DEALERS' FAIR – September 3-10, 1964.
* At Royal Hall. Apply, Northern Antique Dealers' Fair Ltd., 406 Leeds Road, Bradford 3.

The first consignment of British canned meats for Western Germany since the war left for Hanover recently. The canners, Harvey's Belgravia Foods Ltd., have also received orders from Essen and other large centres.

MANCHESTER: HEATING, VENTILATING AND FUEL EFFICIENCY EXHIBITION – September 8-17, 1964.
† At City Hall. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel. Deansgate 6363).

LONDON: 12TH INTERNATIONAL HANDICRAFTS AND DO-IT-YOURSELF EXHIBITION – September 11-26, 1964.
* At Olympia. Apply, A. J. Kreps, Esq., Link House Publications Ltd., Link House, Dingwell Avenue, Croydon, Surrey.

LONDON: 'SPRING SHOES' EXHIBITION – October 5-8, 1964.
* At Mount Royal Hotel, W.1. Apply, British Footwear Manufacturers' Association, 22 Gilbert Street, London, W.1. (Tel. Mayfair 2843).

MANCHESTER: 'MANCHESTER EVENING NEWS AND CHRONICLE' DO-IT-YOURSELF AND HOBBIES EXHIBITION – November 10-21, 1964.
* At City Hall. Apply, Provincial Exhibitions Ltd., City Hall, Deansgate, Manchester 3. (Tel. Deansgate 6363).

TRADE FAIRS GUIDE

*A fourth edition of the booklet 'Trade Fairs Help Exports – Hints for the Small Exhibitor' has been produced by the Board of Trade for the guidance of small firms contemplating exhibiting overseas for the first time. The booklet explains the purposes of exhibiting and gives guidance on the choice of fairs, the organization of exhibits and on official assistance available to the British exhibitor. It also lists major specialized fairs overseas. Copies can be obtained free of charge from any Board of Trade Regional Office or from Export Publicity and Fairs Branch, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.*1. (*Reference*: *G.D.* 1361/62.)

Mr. Edward Heath to open British Week in Dusseldorf

Mr. Edward Heath, Secretary of State for Industry, Trade and Regional Development, will visit Dusseldorf on May 23 to open the British Week for the promotion of exports of British consumer goods. The 'Week', which will last from May 23 to 31, is being sponsored by the Board of Trade and the Export Council for Europe whose chairman, Sir William McFadzean, an honorary president of the 'Week', will be leading the British industrial effort. The 'Week' is being organized by the British Consulate-General in Dusseldorf under the direction of H.M. Ambassador Sir Frank Roberts, in close co-operation with the cities of Dusseldorf and Duisburg and the Dusseldorf Chamber of Commerce.

Overseas interest in Harrogate Toy Fair

A VERITABLE children's paradise, but with only hard-headed businessmen to view it, the 15th Harrogate International Toy Fair opened its doors to the world on January 11 to reveal a colourful display of new and traditional toys, from Britain and overseas. Nearly 400 exhibitors occupied some 300,000 sq. ft. of floor space and showed at least 250,000 different toys to make this year's fair the largest ever. British toys accounted for threequarters of the total, with the remainder contributed by 22 other countries, including the USSR and the Chinese People's Republic.

Harrogate is the first toy fair to be held in the new year. Best sellers there will be most in demand next Christmas and exhibitors regard business at the fair as a barometer for the year's trading as a whole. Orders placed during the week were expected to reach £5 million to be followed by business amounting to many millions more. This will do much to further the progress of Britain's toy industry, whose annual exports approach £11 million, representing a quarter of the total output. All the European countries, with their potential market of 75 million children, were represented amongst the 5,000 buyers who attended. Other regular buyers came from Australia, North America and South Africa.

Each year sees the introduction of more highly sophisticated toys – this year the transistorized dog which obeys the human voice attracted great publicity – but with an ever renewing child population the traditional toy, perhaps given a face lift or a television image, still accounted for the bulk of the industry's output. British manufacturers are progressively setting themselves higher standards of quality and are paying ever increasing attention to safety. Trends were difficult to discern but manufacturers aimed to produce toys with greater educational value designed to develop mental agility and manual dexterity.

Play is, however, the thing, and the amount of time a child will play with any type of toy is a factor very much in the minds of producers as well as of parents and relations who provide the cash. Notable this year was the steady growth of toys which build up into collections of which scale models of cars are the leading example. These are especially popular with boys and the trade also likes them because of their tendency to spread sales throughout the year. For girls, replicas of household items help to prepare them for home-making, while dolls, ever more lifelike, lead them into the world of fashion and beauty.

BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.

British Overseas Fairs Ltd., the branch of F.B.I. which organizes British participation in exhibitions in various parts of the world, in consultation with the Board of Trade, is at 21 *Tothill Street, London, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Abbey* 6376).

BRITISH EXHIBITION
AUSTRALIA
1964

A massive combined operation by U.K. industry and Australian associates of U.K. firms to increase sales in Australia

RESERVE SPACE NOW IN THIS IMPORTANT BRITISH TRADE FAIR—THE BIGGEST EVER TO BE STAGED ANYWHERE IN THE WORLD

Full details from the Organisers:

BRITISH OVERSEAS FAIRS LTD.,

21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: ABBey 6376)

B.O.A.C. House, 64-68 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, N.S.W. (Tel.: 284101)

BRITISH EXHIBITION AUSTRALIA and BRITISH FORTNIGHT

SYDNEY

25 SEPTEMBER—10 OCTOBER 1964

Sponsored by Association of British Chambers of Commerce; Australian British Trade Association; Federation of British Industries; Institute of Directors; National Association of British Manufacturers

international
furniture
fair
COLOGNE

28th January — 2nd February 1964
inclusive

★ This Fair will cover a Hall area of 1½ million square feet.

★ At the last event there were exhibitors from 22 countries and over 65,000 trade buyers from 59 countries.

A visit to COLOGNE is a MUST for all buyers wishing to keep abreast of the modern trends of the trade.

Passes (at the reduced U.K. price of 15s. 0d.) and information from

Du Mont Publicity
Company Ltd
18 Queensberry Place, London, SW7
Telephone: Kensington 1700

A Specialist Trade Exhibition for a £150,000,000 industry that promotes new standards of efficiency . . .

BUILDING RENOVATION & MAINTENANCE EXHIBITION

Alexandra Palace, London
SEPTEMBER 4th – 12th, 1964

Sponsored by
THE NATIONAL FEDERATION OF BUILDING TRADES EMPLOYERS

Backed by a nation-wide publicity campaign BRAMEX 64 will establish a real meeting point between the supplier and the smaller builder engaged in this nationally important section of the building industry.

An early application for stand space is recommended. A descriptive brochure, showing a ground plan and cost of stand site is available.

Reserve your stand space NOW by contacting

JOHN R. WHALL (Organiser)
WHEATLAND JOURNALS LTD.
65/66 Tavistock Street, London, E.C.1
Tel: CLErkenwell 8201/8

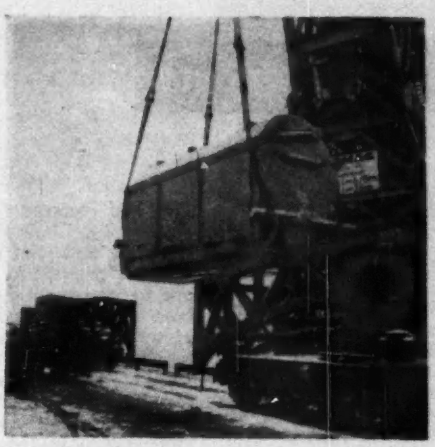
Quotas for goods at fairs in West Germany in the first half of 1964

THE MINISTER of Food, Agriculture and Forests has announced that import licences will be issued covering sales at fairs to be held during the first half of 1964. Licences will be allocated to firms, as previously, in accordance with the amount of space booked. It has been agreed with the German authorities that currency up to the following amounts will be made available for goods sold by United Kingdom exhibitors at the above fairs:

	DM
Fruit and fruit juices in tins and bottles	100,000
Roasted and salted peanuts	50,000
Miscellaneous foodstuffs	500,000
Of which:	
Barley and oat products	up to 25,000
Canned vegetables	up to 50,000
Jams and marmalades	up to 75,000
Miscellaneous foodstuffs from the dependent overseas territories	40,000
Ice cream	250,000
Ice cream mix	50,000
Wine	2,000 hectolitres

United Kingdom exhibitors who wish to obtain licences should notify the Commercial Department of the British Embassy, Friedrich Ebert Allee 77, Bonn, not later than the first post on March 5, 1964. Applications should be accompanied by a copy of the agents subtenancy agreement for stand space (Untermietvertrag).

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2609).



The first of four 410,000 volt English Electric auto transformers for Poland, part of a £700,000 contract, being transferred to a rail wagon at Hamburg for the last stage of its journey. The transformer will be installed near Turow, Polands' biggest power station. The four transformers were ordered at the 1962 Poznan Trade Fair.

Forthcoming British Weeks and store promotions

THE Board of Trade has been advised of the following changes in the calendar of forthcoming British Weeks and store promotions published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 27, 1963 (page 1421):

NEW YORK:
The dates of the Gristede Bros. Inc. promotion will be February 24 – March 7.

ECGD LOCAL ADDRESSES

The address of the Export Credits Guarantee Department is 59 Gresham Street, London, E.C.2. (Monarch 6699). The department has 16 local offices in various parts of the United Kingdom. A list was given on page xxviii *of the* Board of Trade Journal *of September 27, 1963.*

NEW YORK:
The dates of the B. Altman & Co., promotion will now be February 17-22 (formerly February 1-8).

BRISBANE:
The British Week will now take place from April 9-18 (formerly April 12-18).

PERTH:
The British Week will now take place from May 16-24 (formerly May 18-23).

SYDNEY:
The offices of British Overseas Fairs Ltd., in Sydney have moved to B.O.A.C. House, 64-68 Castlereagh Street, Sydney, New South Wales.

NEW ORLEANS:
As part of the series of 'Best of Europe' promotions being arranged by the City Stores Group, Maison Blanche Co. will stage a promotion featuring goods from Britain, Italy, France, Spain and Scandinavia from September 20-October 3.

BIRMINGHAM, Alabama:
Loveman, Joseph and Loeb will stage a similar promotion from October 11-October 24. The address of the nearest British commercial representative is British Consulate, 814 Atlanta Merchandise Mart, 240 Peachtree Street, N.W., Atlanta 3, Georgia.

THE INTERNATIONAL
HOUSEHOLD GOODS & HARDWARE FAIR
★ COLOGNE ★
Thursday, 20th February – Sunday, 23rd February, 1964 (inclusive)
★ THE HARDWARE WORLD AT YOUR FEET ★
Cologne offers the most important International Market for your trade and a visit to this Fair is essential for all who wish to keep abreast of the latest developments
The Fair held in February, 1963 was attended by almost 1,900 exhibitors from 19 countries and 55,700 trade buyers from 53 countries
Information, passes (at the reduced U.K. rate of 10s. 6d. each) from:
DU MONT PUBLICITY CO. LTD., 18, Queensberry Place, London, S.W.7 Tel. KEN 1700

Overseas Trade and Exports

Promoting trade with Japan

AT A PRESS conference given by the joint London and Birmingham Chambers of Commerce Working Group to Hong Kong and Japan in London on January 7, a figure of £2·3 million was given as the value of the business members expected to obtain from their visit. This considerable volume of business with these two important Far Eastern markets may yet be exceeded as several members of the Group reported that substantial inquiries were still coming in.

Opening the conference, Mr. A. L. Abraham, Chairman of the Japan Section of the London Chamber and joint Leader of the Group, said that British firms should scour the market of Japan; there was, he said, a very considerable market for the British company wishing to sell in thousands of pounds rather than in large amounts. He thought the Japanese market was open to the British businessman if he would take the trouble to go out and investigate the current position.

Japan, according to Mr. Abraham, would like to reduce her dependence on the United States, and was anxious to buy British goods. Mrs. Elsie Lawson of The Helix (Universal) Co. Ltd., stated that there was a tremendous snob appeal attached to British goods in Japan and Mr. Michael Montague, of the Valor Co. Ltd., emphasized that British goods had to be seen as British and for his part he intended to incorporate a Union Jack in his company's motif and in the packaging of his goods.

The joint Working Group contained both exporters and importers. Mr. Abraham said that this balance of interest had been one of the main factors to account for the success of the Group. Both in Hong Kong and in Japan they had received maximum co-operation from Chambers of Commerce and trade associations and this had made it possible for the Group to make many contacts in the shortest possible time.

Throughout the Conference the Group stressed the benefits which they had received from membership of an official party. Mr. W. R. P. King, Chairman of the Far East Section of the Birmingham Chamber and joint Leader of the Group with Mr. Abraham, said that the prestige in being a member of an official party enabled one to meet the right man in the right conditions. The members had been able to get down to business almost immediately after arrival in a city and made more contacts than ever would have been possible had they been just individual businessmen. Members also stressed that in Japan it was particularly difficult for a younger executive of a British company to make contact with senior members of a Japanese company who traditionally were accustomed to meeting only visitors of their own age on their own level. Belonging to the Working Group had solved this problem for the younger members.

Mr. King said that orders resulting from his visit had exceeded his company's available capacity to such an extent that he had had to pass on inquiries to his competitors. Mrs. Elsie Lawson said that her exports to Hong Kong and Japan had increased by two hundred per cent and Mr. Montague and Mr. Frederic Whyte (Advanced Heating and Air Conditioning Co. Ltd.), both announced they would be opening branch offices to handle the increase in business created by their visit. Mr. Montague also stated that arrangements were in hand to have his company's products manufactured under licence in Japan.

TRADE WITH NEW ZEALAND

As New Zealand's largest and leading bank, we offer a first-class and up-to-date banking and information service. We have the greatest coverage in the Dominion where over 380 branches and agencies are maintained.

Enquiries are welcomed by our London office and by the Trade and Information Section of the Overseas Department at Head Office in Wellington.

Bank of New Zealand

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London Main Office: 1 Queen Victoria Street, EC4
Piccadilly Circus Office: 54 Regent Street, W1
Haymarket Office: 30 Royal Opera Arcade, SW1
Head Office: Wellington, New Zealand

INFORMATION FOR EXPORTERS TO JAPAN

The attention of exporters and potential exporters to Japan is drawn to the availability of a new publication, *Japan Industrial Project News*. This gives a good deal of detailed information about the Japanese market, and in particular, information of interest to the engineering industry such as approved machinery import applications, giving details of actual machines being imported by particular Japanese users. There is also information about particular trends in Japanese industries, technical tie-ups, new facilities, Japanese overseas investment and construction, etc.

Japan Industrial Project News is published fortnightly by the Heavy and Chemical Industries News Agency, Sanritsu Building 5, 3 Chome, Nishi-hatchobori, Chuo-ku, Tokyo. Copies are available for personal reference in the Statistics and Market Intelligence Library, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

TRADE AND FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

Japan and Togo

H.M. EMBASSY in Tokyo report the signature there on October 16, 1963, of a Trade Agreement between Japan and Togo. The Agreement is for one year with automatic renewal each year thereafter, unless abrogated.

The Agreement provides, in accordance with the principle of non-discrimination, each will accord to the other 'the most favourable treatment possible' over tariffs and export-import licensing.

Payments will be made in accordance with each country's relevant exchange control ordinances.

Facilities will be given for the exchange of scientific and technical information.

Annexed to the Agreement are two lists of goods. List 'A' covers probable imports into Togo from Japan, namely machinery transsistor radios, sewing machines, binoculars, photographic equipment, motorcycles, metals, chemicals, antibiotics, insecticides, films, textiles, etc. List 'B' covers probable imports into Japan from Togo, namely ground nuts, cabbage palm, coconut, karite seeds, castor oil plants, cocoa, coffee, tapioca, picked cotton, cotton seed, picked kapok, kapok seed, skins, red pepper, starch and phosphates.

A copy of the Agreement in French may be seen at Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 476).

Yugoslavia and Poland

A TRADE PROTOCOL between Yugoslavia and Poland for 1964 was signed in Belgrade on December 18, 1963. The Protocol envisages an increase in trade on both sides in 1964 by some 20 per cent as compared with 1963, enlargements of the scope for investments, and includes a series of new ranges of goods.

Yugoslav exports to Poland include generally zinc concentrates, lead, products of the cable industry, non-ferrous products, cellulose, chemicals, tobacco, wine and other agricultural and food products. The Protocol for 1964 envisages a mutual increase in trade in industrial consumer goods.

In addition to machines and equipment, the following goods will be exported from Poland to Yugoslavia: rolled products, coke, dyes, pharmaceuticals and chemicals, synthetic rubber, glass, technical and domestic porcelain, and rubber.

The text of the Protocol has not yet been published, consequently no further information about it is available.

Denmark and Eastern Germany

IT WAS REPORTED in *Neues Deutschland* on December 7, 1963, that a trade agreement between Denmark and Eastern Germany for 1964 was signed in East Berlin on December 6.

According to this press report, East German exports to Denmark will include machine tools, printing and office machinery, textiles, cultural goods, glass and ceramics, fertilizers and brown coal briquettes.

In return Danish exports to East Germany will include agricultural produce, machinery and chemicals.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 7618), quoting reference C.R.E. 7239/54.

Italy and Bulgaria

THE ITALIAN Minister of Foreign Trade announces that the validity of the quota lists published in May 1963 as a protocol to the Italo/Bulgarian trade agreement signed in Rome on December 6, 1963, has been extended for a further year without alteration.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.39, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449, 450), quoting C.R.E. 646G.

Hungary and Switzerland

IT WAS REPORTED in the Hungarian *Népszabadsag* on December 12 that the Hungarian-Swiss Trade Agreement has been extended for a further year from October 1, 1963, to September 30, 1964, by the signing of a Protocol in Budapest on December 11. No details of the Protocol were given.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, London, S.W.1 (Tel. Sullivan 3400, Ext. 2258), quoting reference CRE 4499G.

Republic of Algeria and Cuba

A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT between the Republic of Algeria and Cuba was signed in Algiers on October 17, and ratified on November 27, 1963. It is valid for one year from the former date, being subject to annual renewal thereafter.

Amongst products listed under the agreement for export from Algeria to Cuba are olives and olive oil, fruits, textile yarns, minerals, pumps and motors, tractors, and railway coaches.

Exports from Cuba to Algeria will include sugar, tobacco and cigarettes and fruit juices.

No quota values have been indicated in this agreement.

Inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E38, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Italy and Hungary

A TRADE AGREEMENT was signed on November 21, 1963, in Rome between Italy and Hungary, and a protocol setting up quotas for 1964 and 1965. The lists do not differ greatly from those published with the trade agreement of 1961; additional items to be imported from Hungary include meat of all kinds, onions, malt; various wood products; certain manufactures of iron, steel and aluminium, and alarm clocks; Italian exports to Hungary now include insecticides; iron and steel manufactures and semis; pumps and compressors; electronic equipment; recording tapes and musical instruments.

Inquiries concerning this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch, (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E39, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 450).

Norway and Hungary

TRADE AND PAYMENTS agreements between Norway and Hungary were initialed in Oslo on March 18, 1963. The trade agreement is for the period January 1, 1963, until December 31, 1965, and replaces the trade agreement of August 27, 1946, as amended by Protocol of February 14. 1949. The agreement will be renewed annually for 12 months unless notice of termination has been given by either Government before October 31, 1965, and for further periods of one year unless notice of termination has been given two months before the expiry of its validity.

Norwegian exports to Hungary include cellulose, rayon wool, chemicals, rolling mill products, machinery and equipment, paper and board and fish products. Hungarian exports to Norway include textile goods, sports articles, including tents and camping equipment, rolling mill products, sugar and leather goods.

Details of the agreements and lists of the goods to be exchanged can be seen on application to Export Services Branch, (Tariff Section), Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 461).

Colombia and Finland

THE BANK of the Republic, Colombia, has announced that the trade agreement between Finland and Colombia which was signed on November 29, 1957, has been extended for a further year until December 31, 1964.

ROBERT HOUGH
PROPRIETORS LIMEHOUSE PAPERBOARD MILLS LTD.

WASTE PAPERS • ALL TEXTILE WASTES • RAGS
ROPES • JUTE • FLAX • HEMP • SISAL • MANILA
ALL TYPES OF COTTON WASTE

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Telex No. 21372. Cables: PAPERSTOCK, LDN, E.14.
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Information for exporters

Brief details are given below of overseas inquiries for British products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., issued recently by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, to subscribers to the 'Export Service Bulletin'.

The Bulletin, published daily, is available to manufacturers and exporters at a subscription of £10 10s. a year. A subscription form can be obtained from the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room H.28, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (CITy 5757, Ext. 433) (Telex 25977). Copies of particular issues containing further details of the items referred to below can be obtained from the same address by forwarding cash remittance of 2s. per copy with order.

Calls for tender

Inquiries connected with the calls for tender mentioned below should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4, (Telephone: CITy 5757, Extension 404 and 406). Please quote reference numbers in all inquiries. The date given is the closing date, and refers to the current year unless otherwise indicated.

Tender documents are available on loan in those cases marked with an asterisk.*

ARGENTINA

Oil Refinery Expansion for State Petroleum Board. March 3. E.S.B. 639/64.

AUSTRALIA

Harbour Projects for Department of Public Works, Western Australia. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 8354/63.*

Radio Communication Equipment for Cairns Regional Electricity Board. February 19. E.S.B. 665/64.*

Self-closing Valves for Metropolitan Water, Sewerage and Drainage Board, Sydney. February 4. E.S.B. 645/64.

Paper-cutting Guillotine for Victoria Railways, Melbourne. February 12. E.S.B. 652/64.*

Switchyard for Electricity Commission of Victoria. February 3. E.S.B. 57453/63.*

Brisbane City Council:

Switchgear. January 31. E.S.B. 674/64.*

Cable and Accessories. January 31. E.S.B. 764/64.*

Postmaster-General's Department:

Coils. February 13. E.S.B. 692/64.*

Crockery. February 13. E.S.B. 691/64.*

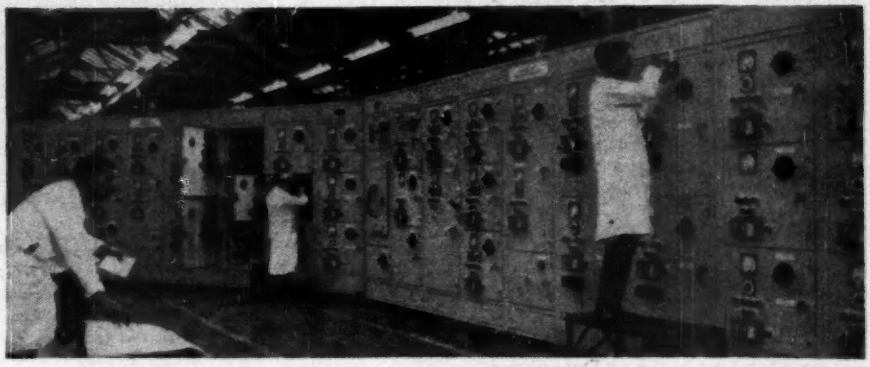
Telephone Parts and Accessories. February 11. E.S.B. 514/64.*

Voice Frequency Telegraph Equipment. February 18. E.S.B. 513/64.*

BURMA

Aluminium Windows and Doors for Ministry of Housing and Public Works. February 17. E.S.B. 40860/63/D.L.F.*

Miscellaneous Machinery for Defence Department. February 5. E.S.B. 750/64.*



Two of the eleven switchboards being supplied by Brookhirst Igranic to Trinidad and Tobago Electrical Contractors for Port of Spain 'B' power station. Two other M. I. Group Companies, J. G. Statter and Lancashire Dynamo Nevelin are providing equipment for the project for which the consulting engineers are Preece, Cardew and Rider.

People's Stores Corporation:

Domestic Electrical Equipment. February 17. E.S.B. 661/64.*

Haberdashery. January 30. E.S.B. 751/64.*

Haberdashery. January 30. E.S.B. 752/64.*

Chemicals. January 27. E.S.B. 663/64.*

Textiles; Twine Tacks. January 31. E.S.B. 675/64.*

Wire and Cable. February 17. E.S.B. 662/64.*

CANADA

Sub-station Equipment; Control Equipment for Toronto Transit Commission. February 10. E.S.B. 660/64.

Transmission Line Steel Towers for Manitoba Hydro Engineering Division. Closing date has been postponed to January 30. E.S.B. 40053/63.*

CEYLON

Lamps for Department of Broadcasting and Information. February 11. E.S.B. 782/64.

Rock Grapple for Ministry of Communications. February 12. E.S.B. 40008/63.*

Vehicles for Geological Survey Department. January 30. E.S.B. 755/64.

X-Ray Apparatus for Ministry of Health and Housing. March 10. Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 39590/63.*

Ministry of Land, Irrigation and Power:

Cranes. February 11. E.S.B. 679/64.

Creosote. March 3. E.S.B. 781/64.*

Ministry of Finance:

Cotton Canvas. March 10. E.S.B. 40011/63.*

Rain Capes. February 11. E.S.B. 40010/63.

COLOMBIA

Construction of Canal and Dykes for INCORA, Bogota. February 24. E.S.B. 40337/63.

ECUADOR

Bridge Construction Project for Ministry of Public Works and Communications. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 23310/62.

Hospital Equipment for National Welfare Institute. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 23871/61.*

Switchgear for La Empresa Electrica "Quito" S.A. January 27. E.S.B. 677/64.*

EGYPT

Air Separation Plant for the General Organization for Executing the Five-year Industrial Plan. April 6. E.S.B. 687/64.

Hand Tools for Egyptian Railways. February 29. E.S.B. 505/64.

Lapping Machine for Military Factory No. 10. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 553/64.*

ETHIOPIA

Railway Stores for Railways Administration, Asmara. February 22. E.S.B. 649/64.*

FORMOSA

Central Trust of China:

Steel Tubes for Boiler. January 27. E.S.B. 561/64.*

Air Compressor. January 29. E.S.B. 583/64.*

Pipe Fittings. January 28. E.S.B. 589/64.*

Carbon Steel Bars and Nuts. January 29. E.S.B. 33757/63.*

Generator. February 21. E.S.B. 763/64.*

Industrial Valves and Fittings. January 31. E.S.B. 667/64.*

Secondary Unit Sub-station. (Further Information.) Closing date now January 31. Tender has been re-issued. E.S.B. 32310/63.*

Motor-driven Propeller-type Mixer. (Further Information.) January 29. E.S.B. 20698/63.*

Road/Track Motor Cars. (Further Information.) January 27. E.S.B. 38617/63.*

Pipe Fittings. January 27. E.S.B. 591/64.*

Paper Filter Tips. January 30. E.S.B. 585/64.*

Filter Tips. January 30. E.S.B. 584/64.*

Steel Heads, Plates and Bolts. January 24. E.S.B. 590/64.*

Steel Sheets. January 29. E.S.B. 666/64.*

Steel Plates and Beams. January 31. E.S.B. 772/64.*

FRANCE

Vehicles for Headquarters, Allied Forces, Central Europe. February 10. A limited number of tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 767/64.*

Continued on page 113

No. 1 of a series

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GREECE

Typewriters for Institute of Social Insurance. February 5. E.S.B. 672/64.*

INDIA

Contractors' Machinery for Ministry of Irrigation and Power, Calcutta. February 17. E.S.B. 560/64.*
Drilling Equipment for Supplies and Disposals Directorate, New Delhi. February 6. E.S.B. 796/64.*
Dairy Equipment for Dairy Development Department, Kerala State. March 5. E.S.B. 530/64.*
Electric Motors for Procurement Circle, Talwara. February 13. E.S.B. 797/64.
Electronic Work Benches for Atomic Energy Establishment, Trombay. February 6. E.S.B. 40895/63.
Power Station Pumps and Ancillaries for Maharashtra State Electricity Board. (Further Information.) E.S.B. 34544/63.
Steel Plate Penstocks for Chambal Project, Kota. January 31. E.S.B. 794/64.
Transformers and Switchgear for Madras State Electricity Board. March 10. E.S.B. 534/64.*
Transformers and Switchgear for Punjab State Electricity Board. March 23. E.S.B. 529/64.
Hindustan Aircraft Ltd.:
Metal Ingots. February 3. E.S.B. 746/64.
Rectifier. February 4. E.S.B. 743/64.
Shaping Machine. February 6. E.S.B. 744/64.
Rajasthan State Electricity Board:
Generating Sets. February 25. E.S.B. 790/64.
Pumps. February 17. E.S.B. 789/64.
Transformers. (Further Information.) Closing date postponed to January 31. E.S.B. 38106/63.
National Coal Development Corporation Ltd.:
Coal Plough-Conveyor. February 14. E.S.B. 537/64.
Conveyors. February 15. E.S.B. 538/64.*
Locomotives. February 15. E.S.B. 536/64.*
Locomotives. February 15. E.S.B. 539/64.
U.P. State Electricity Board:
Hydro Generating Sets. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 37403/63.*
Generating Set: Switchgear. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 40355/63.*
Air-conditioning Equipment. March 7. E.S.B. 795/64.
Testing and Measuring Instruments. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 40363/63.*
Irrigation Department, U.P., Lucknow:
Dragline with Crane Attachment. February 24. E.S.B. 551/64.
Electrolytic Tray. February 24. E.S.B. 558/64.
Trailers. January 29. E.S.B. 545/64.
M.S. Pipe. January 28. E.S.B. 547/64.
Steel Wire Rope. February 9. E.S.B. 548/64.
Copper Sheet. January 28. E.S.B. 531/64.

IRAN

Iranian State Railways:
Tubes. March 17. E.S.B. 689/64.*
Batteries. March 11. E.S.B. 690/64.*

IRAQ

Date Boxes and Accessories for the Iraq Date Trading Company. January 31. E.S.B. 526/64.*
Timber for Ministry of Finance. March 22. E.S.B. 527/64
Iraqi Ports Administration:
Electric Lamps. January 30. E.S.B. 519/64.
Materials for Water Supply. January 30. E.S.B. 520/64.
Baghdad Water Supply Administration:
C.I. Valves. February 15. E.S.B. 688/64.
Cast Iron Pipe Specials. February 15. E.S.B. 525/64.
Ministry of Oil:
Empty Liquid Gas Cylinders. February 2. E.S.B. 528/64.
Lubricating Oil Additive. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 40278/63.
Tinplate. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 40277/63.
The Ministry of Municipal and Village Affairs:
Electrical Sets. Drawings and an amendment have now been received. E.S.B. 35094/63.*
Electrical Sets. (Further Information.) Drawings now available. E.S.B. 35084/63.
Water Supply Project. March 10. E.S.B. 524/64.
Electrical Sets (Further Information.) Drawings now available. E.S.B. 35095/63.
Fuel Oil Spraying Trucks. February 2. E.S.B. 523/64.*

KENYA

Tarpaulins for East African Railways and Harbours. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 40924/63.

KUWAIT

Steel Pipe Fittings for Kuwait Oil Company Ltd. February 2. E.S.B. 543/64.*
Ministry of Electricity and Water:
Extension of Chlorine and Caustic Soda Plant. Closing date not known. E.S.B. 651/64.
Steel Pipes and Ancillary Equipment. February 9. E.S.B. 535/64.*
Lamps. January 29. E.S.B. 540/64.*
Pedestal and Exhaust Fans. February 9. E.S.B. 544/64.*
Air-conditioning Units. February 5. E.S.B. 541/64.*
Transmitter Receivers. February 2. E.S.B. 542/64.*

LEBANON

Weighbridges for Lebanese State Railways. February 12. E.S.B. 779/64.*

MALAYSIA

Architectural Competition for the Perak Turf Club. March 18. E.S.B. 1130/64.

MOROCCO

Telephone Exchange Equipment for Ministere des Postes des Telegraphes et des Telephones. March 14. E.S.B. 509/64.*

NEW ZEALAND

Switchgear Equipment for Ministry of Works. April 16. E.S.B. 747/64.

NYASALAND

Nyasaland Electricity Supply Commission:
Hydro-Electric Scheme. February 18. E.S.B. 40908/63.
Tunnelling for Hydro-Electric Scheme. February 18. E.S.B. 78/64.

PAKISTAN

Machine Tools; Air Compressor for West Pakistan Industrial Development Corporation. February 2. E.S.B. 1302/64.
Telegraph and Telephone Department:
Air-conditioning Equipment. February 6. E.S.B. 40910/63.*
Radio Equipment. February 20. E.S.B. 745/64.
Capital Development Authority:
Generating Sets. January 28. E.S.B. 516/64.
Hotel Management. February 15. E.S.B. 31049/63.
Pakistan Eastern Railway:
Diesel Locomotives. (Further Information.) Tender documents now available. E.S.B. 40759/63.*
H.T. Link Pillar Boxes. February 3. E.S.B. 955/64.
Generating Sets. February 10. E.S.B. 556/64.
Generating Sets. February 11. E.S.B. 557/64.
Batteries. February 4. E.S.B. 558/64.
Directorate of Supply:
Street Lights. January 28. E.S.B. 569/64.*
Parking Meters. January 27. E.S.B. 567/64.*
Concrete Mixers. February 3. E.S.B. 563/64.*
Breakdown Van. January 27. E.S.B. 554/64.*
Traffic Lights. January 29. E.S.B. 566/64.*

PORTUGAL

Power Station Ancillary Equipment for Empresa Termoelectrica Portuguesa S.A.R.L. March 15. E.S.B. 650/64.
Municipality of Oporto:
Rectifier Sub-station. May 29. E.S.B. 776/64.
Buses and Trolleybuses. May 29. E.S.B. 30098/63.

SALVADOR

National Automatic Telephone System for A.N.T.E.L., San Salvador. Closing date (for subsidiary Tender only) March 19. E.S.B. 14339/63.*
Provedoria General de la Republic:
Stapling Machines. February 7. E.S.B. 83/64.*
Metal Beds. February 6. E.S.B. 97/64.*
Hand Tools. February 7. E.S.B. 501/64.*
Genuine Kraft Paper. February 7. E.S.B. 502/64.
Pharmaceuticals. February 17. E.S.B. 503/64.*
Nickel Fasteners. February 17. E.S.B. 504/64.*
Staples. February 3. E.S.B. 82/64.*

SOUTH AFRICA

Heaters for Tender Board, Cape Provincial Administration. February 7. E.S.B. 1308/64.*
Laboratory Glassware for Natal Provincial Administration. January 29. E.S.B. 746/64.*
Pumping Sets for State Tender Board, Pretoria. January 30. E.S.B. 698/64.*
Steel for the Union Steel Corporation (of South Africa) Ltd. January 28. Tender documents now available for loan. E.S.B. 40513/63.*
Stewarts and Lloyds of South Africa:
Steel Drawbench. February 14. E.S.B. 770/64.
Tagging or Swaging Machine. February 14. E.S.B. 771/64.

SOUTH VIETNAM

Central Purchasing Authority:
Laboratory Equipment. February 5. Tender documents (Specifications in French) now available. E.S.B. 736/64.*
X-Ray Equipment and Protective Clothing. February 5. Tender documents (Specifications in French) available. E.S.B. 740/64.*
Invalid Carriages. February 4. E.S.B. 696/64.*
Surgical Instruments. February 5. Tender documents (Specifications in French) available. E.S.B. 741/64.*

SPAIN

Cranes for Ministerio de Obras Publicas. March 1. E.S.B. 40047/63.

SUDAN

Sudan Railways:
Textiles. February 10. E.S.B. 654/64.
Lamp Bulbs. February 20. E.S.B. 655/64.
Battery Charging Set. January 28. E.S.B. 656/64.*
Smith's Hearth. January 27. E.S.B. 657/64.*
Roller Bearings. February 12. E.S.B. 759/64.*
Drilling and Tapping Machine. February 5. E.S.B. 761/64.*
Cable. February 10. E.S.B. 768/64.*

THAILAND

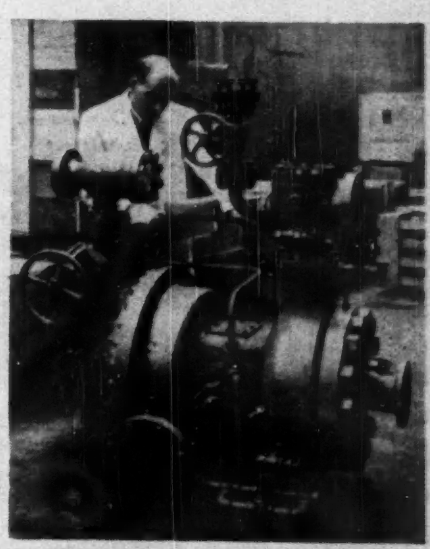
Rubber Flooring for State Railway. January 28. E.S.B. 737/64.
Operating Table and Fittings for Department of Medical Service. January 28. E.S.B. 647/64.*
Lace for Quartermaster-General's Department (Ministry of Defence). January 27. E.S.B. 684/64.
Department of Transport:
Testing Equipment; Tool Kits; Air Compressor. March 2. E.S.B. 683/64.*
Weighing Apparatus. February 25. E.S.B. 682/64.
The Pharmaceutical Service:
Pharmaceuticals. January 27. E.S.B. 685/64.
Pharmaceuticals. February 3. E.S.B. 693/64.
Pharmaceuticals. February 7. E.S.B. 694/64.
Pharmaceuticals. January 29. E.S.B. 695/64.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

Power Station Control System for Trinidad and Tobago Electricity Commission. March 16. E.S.B. 507/64.

TURKEY

Sub-station Equipment for Etibank Genel Mudurlugu, Sihiye, Ankara. January 30. E.S.B. 570/64.*



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All Countries
Successful bidders for overseas contracts. (E.S.B. 860/63.)

Australia
Agency inquiry for confectionery; domestic kitchen ware; foodstuffs; stationery. (E.S.B. 40420/63.)
Agency inquiry for floor coverings; rugs. (E.S.B. 40790/63.)
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 39209/63.)
Inquiry for plant and equipment for iron ore mining project – further information. (E.S.B. 24540/63.)
Inquiry for chemicals. (E.S.B. 25520/63.)

Austria
Inquiry for electric domestic appliances; electric cables. (E.S.B. 37814/63.)

Belgium
Agency inquiry for fork lift trucks. (E.S.B. 954/64.)

Bermuda
Agency inquiry for reinforcing rods; wire; water pressure tanks. (E.S.B. 851/64.)
Agency inquiry for chinaware; ornamental ceramics. (E.S.B. 40928/63.)
Agency inquiry for castor pumice. (E.S.B. 40941/63.)
Inquiry for condiment sets. (E.S.B. 903/64.)

Bolivia
Agency inquiry for pharmaceutical products; machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 844/64.)

Canada
Agency inquiry for confectionery; drugs and sundry products. (E.S.B. 979/64.)
Agency inquiry for building speciality products; construction materials; pole line hardware; wire reinforcing mesh. (E.S.B. 40596/63.)
Federal Government Contracts. (E.S.B. 13181/63.)

Chile
Calls for tenders. (E.S.B. 39853/63.)

Colombia
Inquiry for accumulator locomotives. (E.S.B. 26302/63.)

Cyprus
Agency inquiry for chemists' sundries; toiletries – further information. (E.S.B. 40224/63.)

Denmark
Agency inquiry for leather. E.S.B. 914/64, E.S.B. 915/64, E.S.B. 916/64.)

Denmark/USSR
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 6256/G.)

Dominican Republic
Agency inquiry for conveyor belting. (E.S.B. 39923/63.)

Ecuador
Agency inquiry for office furniture. (E.S.B. 40689/63.)

Egypt
Inquiry for fertilizers. (E.S.B. 40781/63.)

Finland
Agency inquiry for piece-goods. (E.S.B. 1008/64.)
Agency inquiry for piece-goods; raw materials for knitting and weaving industry. (E.S.B. 1023/64.)
Inquiry for druggists' sundries; toilet preparations. (E.S.B. 40661/63.)

France
Agency inquiry for bituminous cardboard; linoleum; moquettes; floor tiles. (E.S.B. 32586/62.)
Agency inquiry for clothing fabrics. (E.S.B. 40859/63.)
Agency inquiry for radio and television equipment. (E.S.B. 945/64.)
Agency inquiry for clothing. (E.S.B. 40733/63.)
Agency inquiry for industrial equipment and materials; shop equipment; cash registers. (E.S.B. 39988/63.)
Agency inquiry for builders' and decorators' materials. (E.S.B. 40591/63.)
Inquiry for vibrating equipment. (E.S.B. 40477/63.)
Inquiry for fork lift trucks. (E.S.B. 859/64.)
Inquiry for clothing; mail order goods. (E.S.B. 40881/63.)

Formosa
Inquiry for nylon-manufacturing plant; textile machinery. (E.S.B. 37758/63.)

Germany
Agency inquiry for smokers' pipes. (E.S.B. 1001/64.)
Agency inquiry for ferro-magnetic materials. (E.S.B. 40686/63.)
Inquiry for agricultural implements and machinery. (E.S.B. 961/64.)
Import opportunity – seeds of podded vegetables. (C.R.E. 158/62.)

Greece
Agency inquiry for furnishing fabrics. (E.S.B. 35822/63.)

Hungary/Switzerland
Trade Agreement. (C.R.E. 4499/G.)

India
Collaboration – plant for manufacturing electrolyte manganese. (E.S.B. 40918/63.)

Iraq
Agency inquiry for diesel electric locomotives and passenger coaches. (E.S.B. 40475/63.)
Government purchases by tenders. (E.S.B. 24059/61.)

Israel
Agency inquiry for electrical catering equipment; domestic electrical equipment. (E.S.B. 1057/64.)
Agency inquiry for fork lift trucks; machinery and plant. (E.S.B. 1107/64.)
Agency inquiry for chrome ball wires. (E.S.B. 40506/63.)
Agency inquiry for agricultural machinery spares. (E.S.B. 40867/63.)

Italy
Agency inquiry for babies' plastics welded pants. (E.S.B. 39580/63.)
Agency inquiry for ceramics; crystal-ware; household articles; giftware; porcelain. (E.S.B. 842/64.)
Agency inquiry for beer; carrot juice; foodstuffs. (E.S.B. 20905/63.)
Agency inquiry for millinery and accessories. (E.S.B. 40874/63.)

Kenya
Agency inquiry for cast-iron pipes; manhole covers. (E.S.B. 38925/63.)

Kuwait
Inquiry in respect of pharmaceutical factory. (E.S.B. 26666/63.)

Libya
Inquiry for sewage plant and equipment. (E.S.B. 817/64.)

Malaysia
Agency inquiry for hand tools; textiles; plumbers' brassware. (E.S.B. 40479/63.)
Inquiry for buses. (E.S.B. 39934/63.)

Mauritius
Agency inquiry for foodstuffs; pharmaceuticals; textiles. (E.S.B. 40191/63.)

OVERSEAS COMMERCIAL POSTS

Over 200 official commercial posts in all the main centres of world trade are at the service of the United Kingdom exporter. A full list of their addresses was given on pages i-vi *of the* Board of Trade Journal *of October 11.*

Netherlands
Agency inquiry for industrial raw materials; machinery for the pulp and paper industries; textile machinery. (E.S.B. 929/64.)
Agency inquiry for machinery and plant; marine equipment. (E.S.B. 912/64.)

North America
Visits of department store buyers. (E.S.B. 506/64.)

Pakistan
Inquiry for machinery for making cutlery and small tools. (E.S.B. 40862/63.)

Portuguese West Africa
Angola development. (E.S.B. 40697/63.)

Saudi Arabia
Agency inquiry for office furniture; refrigerators; washing machines. (E.S.B. 1027/64.)

Southern Rhodesia
Agency inquiry for milking machines. (E.S.B. 18451/62.)
Agency inquiry for brushes; domestic tinware. (E.S.B. 40870/63.)

Spain
Agency inquiry for polyester/rayon poplin. (E.S.B. 37551/63.)
Inquiry for mohair. (E.S.B. 40852/63.)
Inquiry for poultry equipment and machinery. (E.S.B. 1068/64.)

Sweden
Inquiry for plastics materials. (E.S.B. 40521/63.)
Inquiry for smokers' requisites. (E.S.B. 40851/63.)

Switzerland
Agency inquiry for automobile spare parts. (E.S.B. 31621/63.)
Inquiry for blouse fabrics. (E.S.B. 40653/63.)
Inquiry for fish. (E.S.B. 40402/63.)

Thailand
Agency inquiry for quarrying and mining equipment. (E.S.B. 40912/63.)

Trinidad
Inquiry for glue; paper; printing ink. (E.S.B. 31525/63.)

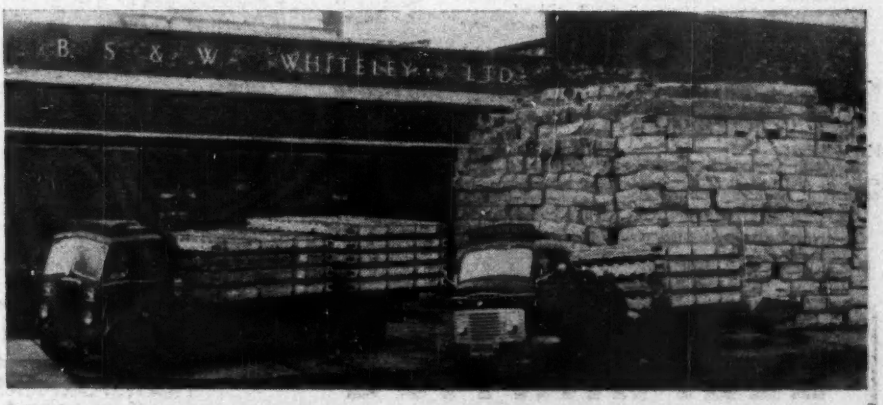
Trinidad and Tobago
Second Five-year Development Plan. (E.S.B. 24891/63.)

Uganda
Agency inquiry for air-conditioning plant. (E.S.B. 40403/63.)

United States of America
Agency inquiry for sawmill equipment. (E.S.B. 40698/63.)
Inquiry for tweed piece-goods. (E.S.B. 29884/63.)
Inquiry for webbing. (E.S.B. 40712/63.)
Inquiry for transceivers. (E.S.B. 40692/63.)
Inquiry for religious items. (E.S.B. 40931/63.)
Inquiry for X-ray film. (E.S.B. 40856/63.)
Inquiry for bicycles; golf club shafts; ski-ing equipment and accessories. (E.S.B. 40575/63.)
Manufacture under licence – bus bodies. (E.S.B. 40848/63.)
Textile plant project. (E.S.B. 40882/63.)

Uruguay
Agency inquiry for oil refining catalysts. (E.S.B. 40559/63.)
Inquiry for office machinery. (E.S.B. 39910/63.)

West Africa
Act of Niamey. (C.R.E. 8983/G.)



A consignment of 20 tons of Elephantide electrical insulating pressboard leaving the premises of B. S. & W. Whiteley Ltd., Pool-in-Wharfedale, Yorkshire, for Canada, where it will be used by the Canadian General Electric Co. in a large hydro-electric project in Quebec. The size of the sheet is approximately 120 inches square. In order to meet the programme of the Canadian company exceptional efforts were made to produce this material and ship it in a very limited period.

Export tours of U.K. businessmen

The United Kingdom businessmen listed below are among those who will be calling, or who have recently called, at H.M. Government's overseas posts during their current visits to export markets. Overseas Officers are able to give varied assistance to United Kingdom businessmen going abroad by providing itineraries, introductions to overseas buyers, suitable agents and so on. Firms who wish to use these official services should make contact in advance with the regional offices of the Board of Trade or with Export Services Branch, Hillgate House, London, E.C.4. At the same time they are invited to send advanced details of their overseas tours to the Editor for publication in the Board of Trade Journal.

South African visit

Mr. N. G. Leaf, general manager of the International Division of Thorn Electrical Industries Ltd., manufacturers of Atlas lighting, Ferguson radio and television, Tricity domestic appliances and Thorn electronic equipment, left the United Kingdom for South Africa on January 5. Thorn have extensive manufacturing and marketing interests in the republic in both lighting and radio fields. On the present tour, Mr. Leaf, who has visited South Africa on a number of occasions, will be principally concerned with the commercial operations of the radio company. His itinerary includes Johannesburg, Cape Town, and Durban. He will also visit Pretoria for discussions with Government officials.

Business visits round the world

Mr. Howard Wolf, overseas manager of G. N. Haden and Sons Ltd., London, left the United Kingdom on January 5 on a business trip primarily concentrated on Haden's interests in the Far East. He will be visiting Australia with a view to winning more business for the Haden companies in Kuala Lumpur and Hong Kong. On his way to the East he will be calling at Tehran to see that maintenance arrangements are running smoothly at the Headquarters building of the National Iranian Oil Company and the Royal Tehran Hilton Hotel. Hadens are heating, air conditioning, electrical and sanitary engineers. Mr. Wolf's return will take him via the United States where he will have talks with suppliers.

Australian sales tour

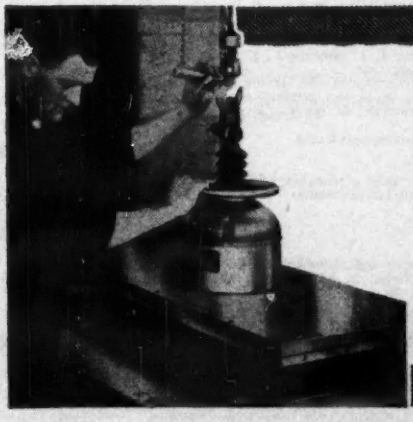
Mr. F. J. Auton, export sales manager of Associated British Machine Tool Makers Ltd., London, will travel to Australia during the last ten days of February. He will call on the company's offices in India en route to Australia and he will call on clients in the United States on his return journey. The duration of Mr. Auton's Australian tour will be at least six weeks. The purpose of the visit is to assist the agents in promoting the sales of ABMTM machines in Australia and to gain first-hand knowledge of current marketing conditions.

Mr. Auton and his staff of travelling representatives are based in London but make frequent visits to their clients and agents throughout the world.

Navigational services for West African ports

Mr. J. M. Thomson, survey manager of The Decca Navigator Co. Ltd., London, accompanied by Mr. J. E. Lucken, chief of survey operations, left London on January 14 for a tour of Nigeria, Dahomey, Togo, Ghana, the Ivory Coast, Liberia, Gambia and Senegal. The Decca Navigator Company has been working on the West African Coast since 1958 and has provided navigational and position fixing services for a wide variety of offshore work, such as oil exploration, hydrography and dredging. Up to now these activities have been centred on Nigeria but it is felt that many other countries in West Africa must be facing similar problems. Mr. Thomson (*above*) looks forward to the opportunity to discuss these survey problems with the local authorities concerned.

Dr. D. M. McDonald, chairman of B.S.R. Ltd., claimed to be the world's largest producers of record changers and tape decks, taking delivery recently of a Hawker Siddeley Dove 8 executive aircraft at Chester Airport. The Dove is to be used by Dr. McDonald for commuting between the firm's head office at Old Hill, Staffordshire, and its two factories in Londonderry and the new plant at East Kilbride, Scotland. The aircraft will also be used for visits to Hamburg, Hanover, Paris, New York and to the firm's agents in Scandinavia.



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PM 288

Tariff, Customs and Import Regulations in overseas countries

REGISTERED TRADE MARK (RTM) GOODS IN OVERSEAS TARIFF LISTS

The Lists of Tariff, Customs and import regulation changes in overseas countries published in this section of the Journal sometimes contain words which are registered trade marks in the United Kingdom. So far as is practicable, all lists of goods are checked before publication from this point of view.

Items which fall into this category will now be preceded by the letters 'r t m'. Readers of the Journal should note that this prefix signifies that the words are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom, but that is the present context they are assumed to refer generally to products of the description stated in brackets.

While every attempt will be made to ensure that the scrutiny is complete, the lists may contain other words which are registered as trade marks in the United Kingdom or in other countries but which it has not been possible to identify.

FRANCE

Modifications to customs duties

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 29 announced the provisional reduction or suspension of the duty on the following items:

Tariff No.	Description	Reduced rate of duty Per cent.
09.02	Tea: A. Put up in immediate containers of a net capacity of 3 kg. or less: I. Green II. Black	5% up to December 31, 1965, inclusive.
	B. Other: I. Green II. Black	Suspended up to December 31, 1965, inclusive.
09.03	Maté	Suspended up to December 31, 1965, inclusive.
13.03	Vegetable saps and extracts; pectin; agar-agar and other natural mucilages and thickeners extracted from vegetable materials: A. Vegetable saps and extracts: V. Of pyrethrum and of roots and plants containing rotenone	Suspended up to December 31, 1964, inclusive, for extract of pyrethrum.
14.02	Vegetable materials of a kind used primarily as stuffing or as padding (e.g., kapok, vegetable hair and eel-grass): B. Other: I. Vegetable hair	Suspended up to December 31, 1964 inclusive.
17.01	Beet sugar and cane sugar, solid: A. With a sucrose content of less than 99·8 grammes per 100 grammes of dry product	Suspended up to March 31, 1964, inclusive.
	B. With a sucrose content of 99·8 grammes or more per 100 grammes of dry product, including sugar candy	77% up to March 31, 1964, inclusive.
27.07*	Oils and other products of the distillation of high temperature coal tar and similar products: G. Other (1) This duty is suspended up to December 31, 1964	Suspended (1).

Tariff No.	Description	Reduced rate of Duty Per cent.
	inclusive for products intended for the manufacture of carbon black, subject to compliance with conditions and control measures stipulated by the competent authorities.	
28.52	Salts and other compounds, inorganic or organic, of thorium, of uranium or of rare earth metals (including yttrium and scandium); inter-mixtures of such salts and compounds: B. Other: I. Cerium compounds: (b) Salts and other inorganic or organic compounds: (1) Cerium chloride and cerium sulphate II. Other	2% up to December 31, 1964 inclusive for chlorides of rare earth metals.
29.01	Hydrocarbons: C. Cycloterpenic: I. Pinenes, camphene, dipentene	6% up to December 31, 1964, inclusive for alpha-pinene and camphene.
	D. Aromatic: VI. Other	8% up to December 31, 1964, inclusive for divinyl benzene.
29.08	Ethers, ether-alcohols, ether-phenols, ether-alcohol-phenols, alcohol peroxides and ether peroxides and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: D. Alcohol peroxides and ether peroxides	14% up to December 31, 1964, inclusive for paramenthane hydroperoxide.
29.13	Ketones, ketone-alcohols, ketone-phenols, ketone-aldehydes, quinones, quinone-alcohols, quinone-phenols, quinone-aldehydes and other simple or complex oxygen-function ketones and quinones and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: F. Quinones, quinone-alcohols, quinone-phenols, quinmore- aldehydes and other single or complex oxygen-function quinones	6% up to December 31, 1964 inclusive, for 1.4. naphthoquinone.
29.16	Alcohol-acids, aldehyde acids, ketone-acids, phenol-acids and other single or complex oxygen-function acids, and their anhydrides, acid halides, acid peroxides and peracids, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives: A. Alcohol acids: IV. Citric acid, its salts and esters: C. Other	Suspended up to December 31, 1964, inclusive for tributyl acetyl citrate.
29.21	Other esters of mineral acids (excluding halides) and their salts, and their halogenated, sulphonated, nitrated or nitrosated derivatives	17% up to December 31, 1964, inclusive (1).
	(1) In respect of trinonyl-phenyl-phosphite intended for the manufacture of synthetic rubber, subject to compliance with the conditions and control measures to be stipulated by the competent authorities.	
29.35	Heterocyclic compounds, including nucleic acids: E. Pyridine and its salts	Suspended up to December 31, 1964, for pyridine.
	O. Other: I. Thiophosphate of 0, 0-diethyl-0-(4-methyl-2-isopropyl)-6-pyridinyle; 2-chloro-6-ethylamino-4-isopropylamino-1, 3, 5-triazine; 2-chloro-4, 6 bis (isopropylamino)-1, 3, 5-triazine	6% up to December 31, 1964, inclusive.
	II. Other: (b) Other: (1) Exclusively with one or more nitrogen hetero-atoms	(1), (2), (3).
	(1) This duty is reduced to 6%, up to December 31, 1964 inclusive, for 4-ethylamino-6-isopropylamino-2-methoxy-1, 3, 5-triazine and dichloride of 1, 1'-dimethyl-4, 4'. dipyridilium. (2) This duty is suspended, up to December 31, 1964 inclusive, for 1-phenyl-3-pyrazolidene. (3) This duty is reduced to 6%, up to December 31, 1964 inclusive, for 1, 1' ethylene-2-, 2' dipyridylium dibromide and dichloride.	
32.03	Synthetic tanning substances, whether or not mixed with natural tanning materials; artificial bates for pre-tanning (for example, of enzymatic, pancreatic or bacterial origin): A. Synthetic tanning substances	Suspended up to December 31, 1964 inclusive (1).
	(1) For sodium salts of butylnaphthalene-sulphonic acid condensed with formaldehyde.	
38.05	Tall oil: A. Crude	Suspended up to December 31, 1964 inclusive.
38.08	Rosin and resin acids and derivatives thereof other than ester gums included in heading No. 39.05; rosin spirit and rosin oils: C. Other: II. Other (including derivatives of resin or of rosin acids)	Suspended up to December 31, 1964 inclusive (1).
	(1) For methylic-esters of resin, hydrogenated or not and technical hydrobiethylic alcohol.	
38.19	Chemical products and preparations of the chemical or allied industries (including those consisting of mixtures	

Tariff No.	Description	Reduced rate of duty Per cent.
	of natural products), not elsewhere specified or included; residual products of the chemical or allied industries, not elsewhere specified or included:	
	Q. Other:	
	IV. Not specified:	
	I. Other	(1), (2).
	(1) This duty is suspended, until December 31, 1964 inclusive, for . Mixtures of lignin aldehydes: . Mixtures of tertiary mercaptans.	
	(2) This duty is reduced to 18% for preparations used for the manufacture of chewing gum consisting of granules formed by the mixture of various gums in Chapter 40 (particularly chicle and balata), other than rubber, with hydrogenated vegetable oils, and a homogenizing agent, such as calcium carbonate.	
39.01	Condensation, polycondensation and polyaddition products, whether or not modified or polymerized, and whether or not linear (for example, phenoplasts, aminoplasts, alkyds, polyallyl esters and other unsaturated polyesters, silicones, etc.):	
	B. Other:	
	VIII. Not specified	4% up to December 31, 1964 inclusive. (1)
	(1) For polyoxymethylenic resins in any of the forms given in Note III, a and b, to Chapter 39.	
39.02	Polymerization and copolymerization products (for example, polyethylene, polytetrahaloethylene, polyisobutylene, polystyrene, polyvinyl chloride, polyvinyl acetate, polyvinyl chloroacetate and other polyvinyl derivatives, polyacrylic and polymethacrylic derivatives, coumarone-indene resins), etc.):	
	B. Other:	
	III. Polysulphonhaloethylene	4% up to December 31, 1964 inclusive (1).
	VIII. Polyvinylidene chloride; copolymers of vinylidene chloride and of vinyl chloride:	
	(b) Other	4% up to December 31, 1964 inclusive (1).
	XIV. Other polymerization and copolymerization products:	
	(a) In one of the forms given in Note III a and b, of this Chapter:	
	(2) Other	(2), (3).
	(1) For the following products, produced in one of the forms given in Note III, a and b, to Chapter 39: . polysulphohaloethylene (ex No. 39.02 B III). . copolymers of vinyl chloride and of vinylidene chloride containing at least 80% by weight of vinylidene chloride (ex No. 39.02B VIII b).	
	(2) This duty is reduced to 4%, up to December 31, 1964 inclusive, for copoplymer of vinilidene fluoride and hexafluoropropylene fluoride.	
	(3) This duty is suspended, up to December 31, 1964 inclusive, for copolymers of isobutene and of malic anhydride.	
39.03	Regenerated cellulose; cellulose nitrate, cellulose acetate and other cellulose esters, cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose, plasticized or not for example, collodions, celluloid); vulcanized fibre:	
	D. Other cellulose esters:	
	I. Non-plasticized	4% up to December 31, 1964 inclusive for cellulose acetophtalate.
	E. Cellulose ethers and other chemical derivatives of cellulose:	
	I. Non-plasticized:	
	(a) Ethylcellulose	4% up to December 31, 1964 inclusive.
	(b) Other	4% up to December 31, 1964 inclusive for ethyl hydroxy ethylcellulose insoluble in water.
44.03	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of its bark or merely roughed down:	
	A. Tropical wood of the species specified in the Additional Note to Chapter 44:	Suspended up to December 31, 1965 inclusive
44.04	Wood, roughly squared:	
	A. Tropical wood of the species specified in the Additional Note to Chapter 44 . . .	Suspended up to December 31, 1965 inclusive.
44.05	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, of a thickness exceeding 5 mm.:	
	A. Tropical wood of the species specified in the Additional Note to Chapter 44:	
	I. Common wood	Suspended up to December 31, 1965 inclusive.
	II. Fine wood	Suspended up to December 31, 1965 inclusive.
44.28	Other articles of wood:	
	B. Other:	
	II. Not specified:	
	(e) Other	Suspended up to December 31, 1964 inclusive (1).
	(1) For shingles of coniferous wood, to be used for roofs or fronts.	
48.01	Paper and paperboard (including cellulose wadding), machine-made, in rolls or sheets:	
	E. Other:	
	II. Not specified:	
	(d) Other:	
	(1) Made in continuous lengths:	
	(a) Other:	
	(u) Containing mechanical pulp in a proportion of:	
	(x) More than 60%:	
	(2) Other	10% until June 30, 1964 inclusive (1).
	(y) 60% or less	10% until June 30, 1964 inclusive (1)
	(v) Not containing mechanical pulp:	
	(x) Containing no rag pulp or containing less than 75% of rag pulp	10% until June 30, 1964 inclusive (1)
	(y) Containing 75% or more of rag pulp	8% until June 30, 1964 inclusive (1).
	(1)For 'Japan' paper intended for the manufacture of artificial casings, subject to the conditions to be stipulated by the appropriate authorities.	
70.19	Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious and semi-precious stones, fragments and chippings, and similar fancy or decorative glass smallwares, and articles of glassware made therefrom; glass cubes and small glass plates, whether or not on a backing, for mosaics and similar decorative purposes; artificial eyes, of glass, including those for toys but excluding those for wear by humans; ornaments and other fancy articles of lamp-worked glass grains (ballotini):	
	A. Glass beads, imitation pearls, imitation precious and semi-precious stones, fragments and chippings, and similar fancy or decorative glass smallwares, and articles of glassware made therefrom:	
	I. Glass beads:	
	(a) Cut and mechanically polished . . .	Suspended up to December 31, inclusive.
	III. Imitation precious and semi-precious stones:	
	(a) Cut and mechanically polished . .	Suspended up to December 31, 1964 inclusive.
73.05	Iron or steel powders ; sponge iron or steel:	
	B. Sponge iron or steel	Suspended provisionally.
73.16	Railway and tramway track construction material of iron or steel: rails, check-rails, switch blades, crossings (or frogs), crossing pieces, point rods, rack rails, sleepers, fishplates, chairs, chair wedges, sole plates, rail clips, bedplates, and ties:	
	A. Rails:	
	II. Other:	
	(b) Used	Suspended provisionally (1).
	(1) For used rails, intended for re-rolling, imported within a quota the amount and conditions of which are fixed by the competent authorities.	
75.16	Other articles of aluminium:	
	C. Other:	
	VII. Other	12·2% (1).
	(1) For plates composed of five superimposed sheets bonded together at regular intervals, of the following dimensions: Length: 815 mm. inclusive to 865 mm. inclusive; Breadth: 575 mm. inclusive to 625 mm. inclusive; Thickness: 65 mm. inclusive to 80 mm. inclusive.	

The full French text of the above notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Duty quotas

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 29, 1963, announced that the amount of the duty-free quotas for certain hot-rolled or extruded wire rod (Tariff heading 73-15 A IV b 1) for the period January 1, 1964 to June 30, 1964 has been fixed at the following levels: 3,000 metric tons for wire rod having a diameter of 4.5 to 6 mm. and a carbon content of 0.62 per cent to 0.74 per cent; and at 1,200 metric tons for wire rod of a diameter of 4.5 to 13 mm. and containing 0.60 per cent to 1.05 per cent of carbon, 0.05 per cent or less of sulphur or phosphorus (taken together), 0.10 per cent to 0.25 per cent of silicon and 0.1 per cent of all other components (taken together) except manganese. The quota for used rails (Tariff heading 73-16 A II b) has been fixed at 10,000 metric tons.

The French text of this notice may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Global quota for coal and pitch

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 11 announced the opening, for 1964, of quotas for the import of coal (Tariff headings Ex 27-01, Ex 27-04) and pitch obtained from coal tar (Tariff heading Ex 27-08) originating in and imported from the countries of the convertible franc zone. Imports will be effected by the Asso-

(*Continued on next page*)

ciation Technique de l'Importation Charbonniere, 149 rue de Longchamp, Paris 16e.

Applications for import licences may be submitted to the Service des Autorisations Commerciales, Direction des Relations Economiques Exterieures, 8 rue de la Tour-des-Dames, Paris 9, from January 11 onwards.

Quotas for imports of fish from Britain

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 2 announced the opening of the following quotas for imports from Britain. The quotas are opened in anticipation of the Anglo-French trade arrangements for 1964.

Quota No.	Tariff Nos.	Description
1	Ex 03-01	Fish, fresh, chilled or frozen. This quota amounts to half of the quota opened for 1963.
2	03-02 B II a ex 2	Smoked cod fillets. This quota amounts to a quarter of the quota opened for 1963.

Quotas for imports of goods duty free or at reduced rate of duty

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of December 28, 1963, announced arrangements for the import of the following goods, either free of Customs duty or at a reduced rate, with the limits of quotas, during the period January 1 to June 30, 1964, for benzene (Tariff No. 29-01 DIb1) and from January 1 to December 31, 1964, for the other items.

The qualifying conditions for these concessions are set out in a decree of April 12, 1962, published in the French *Journal Officiel* of April 18, 1962.

Tariff No.	Description	Amount of Quota (net weight)
15-12 B I a	Whale fats and oils, hydrogenated, whether or not refined but not further prepared, imported other than in containers of a net capacity of 1 kg. or less, for the manufacture of edible fats	8,000 metric tons
Ex 25-18 B	Fritted dolomite	130,000 metric tons
28-30 A I a	Ammonium chloride	15,000 metric tons of nitrogen for Tariff headings 28-30 A I a to 31-02 B II a inclusive.
28-39 B I b	Sodium nitrate, other than natural	
28-39 B III	Calcium nitrate	
28-58 C	Calcic cyanamide	
29-25 A I	Urea	
31-02 B I b	Mineral or chemical nitrogenous fertilizers, single, other than natural sodium nitrate or ammonium nitrate.	
31-02 B II a	Ammonitrates	
29-01 D I b 1	Benzene destined for use other than as fuels	32,000 metric tons
47-01 A	Wood pulp derived by mechanical or chemical means	12,000 metric tons of pulp of 90% dryness.
47-01 B I a	Wood pulp chemically treated by the sulphate or soda processes, unbleached	180,000 metric tons of 90% dryness.
47-01 B I b	Wood pulp, chemically treated by the sulphate or soda processes, bleached	40,000 metric tons of 90% dryness.
47-01 B II a, b	Wood pulp chemically treated by the bisulphite process	40,000 metric tons of 90% dryness.
69-02 B I b 1 69-02 B II a	Refractory bricks, blocks, tiles and similar refactory constructional goods	108,000 metric tons.
76-01 B I a, b	Aluminium waste, destined for refining	4,000 metric tons.
76-01 B II a, b	Aluminium scrap	5,000 metric tons.
77-01 A	Unwrought magnesium	400 metric tons.

The full French text of these notices may be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

Liberalization of imports

THE FRENCH *Journal Officiel* of January 2, announced that the following item should be temporarily added to the list of goods remaining subject to quantitative restrictions when imported from the member countries of the former organization for European Economic Co-operation:

Ex 38-06A Rosin (including "resinous pitch")

This regulation will remain in force up to March 15.

The French text of this notice can be seen at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY

Tariffs in the European Economic Community

THE *Journal Officiel des Communautes Europeennes* dated December 30, 1963 contains the text of a Decision taken by the Council of the European Economic Community to temporarily suspend or modify the Common Tariff for the products listed below, i.e., mainly total suspension and partial suspension to the duties indicated for four products. The period covered by the Council's Decision is from January 1, 1964, to December 31, 1965.

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods	Common Tariff
ex 08.01 D	Cashew nuts	2·5%
ex 09.04 A II (c)	Pimento of the genus Capsicum, not crushed or ground, other	10%
ex 09.04 B	Pimento of the genus Capsicum, crushed or ground	12%
ex 09.08 A II	Cardamoms, not crushed or ground, other	Total suspension
ex 09.08 B	Cardamoms, crushed or ground	Total suspension
ex 09.09 A III (b)	Coriander seeds, not crushed or ground, other	Total suspension
ex 09.09 B II	Coriander seeds, crushed or ground	Total suspension
09.10 D I (b)	Ginger in the form of whole roots, pieces or slices, other	Total suspension
09.10 D II	Ginger imported in other forms	Total suspension
ex 09.10 E II	Curry powder and paste	Total suspension
13.02 A II	Shellac, seed lac, stick lac and other lacs, bleached	Total suspension
15.07 B I (a) 2	Castor oil, intended for other uses	7%
ex 15.07 B I (b) 1	Tobacco seed oil, crude	Total suspension
ex 15.07 B I (b) 2	Tobacco seed oil, other	Total suspension
ex 20.01	Mango chutney	Total suspension
ex 20.04	Ginger preserved by sugar	Total suspension
ex 20.06 B II (a)	Ginger, prepared or preserved, not containing added spirit but containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of more than 1 kg.	Total suspension
ex 20.06 B II (b)	Ginger, prepared or preserved, not containing added spirit but containing added sugar, in immediate packings of a net capacity of 1 kg. or less	Total suspension
ex 21.04	Liquid mango chutney	Total suspension
ex 97.06	Equipment for cricket and polo	Total suspension

Imports from non-member countries

IN THE *Board of Trade Journal* of March 1, 1963, page 535, were listed the products which were the exception to the general rules, contained in Articles 9 and 10 of the Treaty of Rome concerning Community treatment in the European Economic Community for goods imported from non-member countries on further movement from the original importing Member State to another Member State.

Since that date some additions have been made to the list, but the Commission's decisions mainly concern products originating in Eastern European countries, Japan and China, and authorizes the exclusion of Community treatment for these items for limited periods of 1964. For the following two items, however, imports from all third countries are involved:

Tariff Heading	Description of Goods	Period
Federal Republic of Germany:		
ex 24.01	Tobacco leaves not stripped and tobacco waste	Until the entry into force of a market organization for tobacco but not beyond the date of the next move towards the Common Tariff for these products.
France:		
39.06 ex A	Alginic acid, its salts and esters, in the dry state	January 31, 1964

A complete list of the products covered by the Commission's decisions may be seen at the Export Services Branch of the Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Room E.13. Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

NORWAY

Annulment of price-freeze regulation

THE REGULATION that came into force in Norway on January 5, 1961, introducing a temporary price freeze which affected a wide range of consumer goods, has been annulled as from January 1, 1964.

All inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Board of Trade, Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Horse Guards Avenue, Whitehall, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2260) quoting C.R.E. 8392/2/G.

NORWAY

List of goods for which import licences are required

A REVISED LIST of goods, which remain subject to licence when imported into Norway, is given below. The list supersedes that published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on July 7, 1961, and takes account of all liberalization measures to date. The items under heading Chapter 38 will be liberalized on January 1, 1965.

There is a new sub-heading to Chapter 21 viz. ex 21.07 903 Precooked rice.

The list is no longer divided into two parts, but follows strictly the Brussels Nomenclature classification.

Heading in the Customs Tariff	Item
Chapter 1	**LIVE ANIMALS**
	Live horses, asses, mules and hinnies:
ex 01.01 101	Horses of six months and less.
108	Others.
01.02	Live animals of the bovine species.
01.03	Live swine.
01.04	Live sheep and goats.
01.05	Live poultry, i.e., fowls, ducks, geese, turkeys and guinea fowls.
01.06 101	Reindeer.
Chapter 2	**MEAT AND EDIBLE MEAT OFFALS**
02.01	Meat and edible offals of the animals falling within headings 01.01 to 01.04, fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.02	Dead poultry and edible offals (except liver) falling within heading 01.05, fresh, chilled or frozen.
02.03	Poultry liver, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted or in brine.
	Other meat and edible offals, fresh, chilled or frozen:
ex 02.04 100	Reindeer meat.
	Unrendered pig fat, free of lean meat and unrendered poultry fat, fresh, chilled, frozen, salted, in brine, dried or smoked:
	Pig fat:
	Fresh, chilled or frozen:
ex 02.05 101	Leaf fat.
	Other.
	Salted, in brine, dried or smoked:
102	Smoked.
109	Other.
02.06	Meat and edible meat offals (except poultry liver), salted in brine, dried or smoked.
Chapter 4	**DAIRY PRODUCE: BIRDS' EGGS: NATURAL HONEY**
04.01	Milk and cream, fresh, not concentrated or sweetened.
04.02	Milk and cream, preserved, concentrated or sweetened.
04.03	Butter.
04.04	Cheese and curd.
	Birds' eggs and egg yolks, fresh, dried or otherwise preserved, sweetened or not:
	Eggs in shell:
	Chickens' eggs:
ex 04.05 111	Fit for human consumption.
119	Other.
	Other poultry eggs:
151	Fit for human consumption.
	Other birds' eggs:
191	Fit for human consumption.
	Eggs not in shell:
201	Fit for human consumption.
209	Other.
	Egg yolks:
301	Fit for human consumption.
309	Other.
04.06	Natural honey.
Chapter 6	**LIVE TREES AND OTHER PLANTS: BULBS, ROOTS AND THE LIKE CUT FLOWERS AND ORNAMENTAL FOLIAGE**
06.01	Bulbs, tubers, tuberous roots, corms, crowns and rhizomes, dormant, in growth or in flower.
06.02	Other live plants, including trees, shrubs, bushes, roots, cuttings and slips.
06.03	Cut flowers and flower buds of a kind siutable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.
06.04	Foliage, branches and other parts (other than flowers or buds) of trees, shrubs, bushes and other plants and mosses, lichens and grasses, being goods of a kind suitable for bouquets or for ornamental purposes, fresh, dried, dyed, bleached, impregnated or otherwise prepared.
Chapter 7	**EDIBLE VEGETABLES AND CERTAIN ROOTS AND TUBERS**
	Vegetables, fresh or chilled:
ex 07.01 100	Potatoes.
	Edible roots:
201	Carrots.
291	Turnip-rooted celery.
292 / 293	Radishes.
ex 299	Other (parsley root, horse-radish, turnips, beetroot, parsnips, salsify, kohlrabi and mixtures of these).
	Onions, shallots and garlic:
301	Shallots.
ex 309	Other (dry bulb).
	Cabbage:
410	White, red, savoy and spring.
421 / 422	Cauliflower.
ex 490	Other (sprouts and kale).
	Leguminous vegetables:
ex 510	Peas (sugar peas, green peas, marrowfat peas).
ex 520	Beans (kidney beans, runner beans, sliced beans, white beans in pod).
	Edible mushrooms:
610	Cultivated mushrooms.
701 / 702	Tomatoes.
801 / 802 / 803 / 804	Cucumbers.
	Salad vegetables:
ex 851 / ex 852	Lettuce, chicory, endive.
901	Crisp parsley.
902	Stalk celery.
ex 909	Other (broccoli, dill, chives, marrows, purslane, leeks, rhubarb, spinach).
	Vegetables (whether or not cooked), preserved by freezing:
ex 07.02 001	Sugar peas, green peas, marrow fat peas, kidney beans, runner beans, sliced beans, white beans in pod.
002	Cauliflower.
003	Crisp parsley.
	Edible mushrooms:
ex 004	Cultivated mushrooms.
ex 009	Others:
	Salad cucumbers, pickling cucumbers, gherkins, broccoli, dill, carrots, marrows, chives, kale, cabbage (white red, savoy and spring), Jerusalem artichokes, kohlrabi, onions (shallots and dry bulb), turnips, parsnips, horse-radish, parsley root, purslane, leeks, rhubarb, radish, brussels sprouts, lettuace, chicory, endive, celery, salsify, spinach, tomatoes, swedes and mixtures of these.
	Vegetables provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not in specially prepared for immediate consumption:
	In brine:
ex 07.03 019	Other:
	Salad cucumbers, pickling cucumbers, gherkins, broccoli, cauliflower, kidney beans, runner beans, sliced beans, white beans in pod, dill, sugar peas, green peas, marrowfat peas, carrots, marrows, chives, kale, cabbage (white, red, savoy and spring), Jerusalem artichokes, kohlrabi, dry bulb onions, shallots, turnips, parsnips, horse-radish, parsley (leaf and root), purslane, leeks, rhubarb, radishes, brussels sprouts, beetroots, lettuce, chicory, endive, celery, salsify, cultivated mushrooms, spinach, tomatoes, swedes and mixtures of these.
	Other:
031	Carrots.
ex 032	Tomatoes and cultivated mushrooms.
ex 033	Shallots and dry bulb onions.
034	Turnip-rooted celery or stalk celery.
ex 035	Cauliflower.
	Peas and beans:
ex 036	Sugar peas, green peas, marrow fat peas, kidney beans, runner beans, sliced beans, white beans in pod.
ex 039	Other:
	Salad cucumbers, pickling cucumbers, gherkins, broccoli, dill, marrow, chives, kale, cabbage (white, red, savoy and spring), Jerusalem artichokes, kohlrabi, turnips, parsnips, horse-radish, parsley (leaf and root), purslane, leeks, rhubarb, radishes, brussels sprouts, beetroot, lettuce, chicory, endive, salsify, spinach, swedes and mixtures of these.
	Dried, dehydrated or evaporated vegetables, whole, cut, sliced, broken or in powder form but not further prepared:
ex 07.04 001	Potatoes.
ex 009	Other:
	Salad cucumbers, pickling cucumbers, gherkins, broccoli, cauliflower, kidney beans, rubber beans, sliced beans, white beans in pod, dill, sugar peas, green peas, marrowfat peas, carrots, marrows, chives, kale, cabbage (white, red, savoy and spring), Jerusalem artichokes, kohlrabi, dry bulb onions and shallots, turnips, parsnips, horse-radish, parsley (leaf and root), purslane, leeks, rhubarb, radishes, brussels sprouts, beetroot, lettuce, chicory, endive, celery (root and stalk), salsify, cultivated mushrooms, spinach, tomatoes, swedes and mixtures of these.
ex 07.06	Manioc, arrowroot, salep, Jerusalem artichokes, sweet potatoes and other similar roots and tubers with high starch or inulin content, fresh or dried, whole or sliced, sago pith:
ex 901	Fresh Jerusalem artichokes.
ex 909	Dried Jerusalem artichokes.
Chapter 8	**EDIBLE FRUIT AND NUTS: PEEL OF MELONS OR CITRUS FRUIT**
	Apples, pears, and quinces, fresh:
ex 08.06 101 / 102 / 103	Apples.
201 / 202 / 203	Pears.
	Stones fruit, fresh:
ex 08.07 101 / 102 / 103	Cherries of all kinds.
301 / 302	Peaches and nectarines.
401 / 402 / 403 / 404	Plums.
	Berries, fresh:
ex 08.08 100	Raspberries, gooseberries, red currants and blackcurrants.
201 / 202 / 203	Strawberries.
	Other fruit, fresh:
ex 08.09 100	Melons.
	Fruit (whether or not cooked) preserved by freezing, not containing added sugar:
ex 08.10 100	Strawberries.
901	Cowberries and blackberries.
ex 909	Other:
	Apples, pears, plums, cherries, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants and blackcurrants, bilberries, blackberries, melons and mixtures thereof.

Continued on next page

Heading in the Customs Tariff	Item
	Fruit provisionally preserved in brine, in sulphur water or in other preservative solutions, but not specially prepared for immediate consumption:
	Other than brine:
ex 08.11 006	Cherries of all kinds.
009	Other (apples, pears, plums, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, strawberries, bilberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries, melons and mixtures of these).
	Fruit, dried other than that falling within heading 08.01 to 08.05:
ex 08.12 100	Apples.
200	Pears.
ex 600	Mixed fruits with apples or pears.
ex 900	Other (cherries, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, strawberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries, melons and mixtures of these).
Chapter 10	
CEREALS	
10.06 900	Husked and broken rice.
Chapter 11	
PRODUCTS OF THE MILLING INDUSTRY; MALT AND STARCHES; GLUTEN; INULIN	
11.05	Flour, meal and flakes of potato.
	Flour and meal of sago and of manioc, arrowroot, salep and other roots and tubers falling within heading 07.06:
ex 11.06 001	Flour and meal of sago, manioc, arrowroot and salep.
	Starches and inulin:
ex 11.08 400	Potato starch.
	Gluten and gluten flour, roasted or not:
11.09 002	Gluten flour.
008	Other.
Chapter 15	
ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE FATS AND OILS AND THEIR CLEAVAGE PRODUCTS: PREPARED EDIBLE FATS: ANIMAL AND VEGETABLE WAXES	
	Lard and other rendered pig fat; rendered poultry fat:
ex 15.01	Lard and other rendered pig fat.
Chapter 16	
PREPARATIONS OF MEAT, OF FISH, OF CRUSTACEANS OR MOLLUSCS	
	Sausages and the like, of meat, meat offal or animal blood:
16.01 100	In airtight containers.
200	Other.
	Other prepared or preserved meat or meat offal:
	In airtight containers:
16.02 110	Meat of animals of the bovine species.
120	Pork.
130	Poultry meat.
140	Other meat.
192	Meat preparations (meat rolls and the like).
196	Liver paste.
199	Other preparations of meat offal.
	Other:
201	Meat preparations (meat rolls and the like).
209	Other.
	Meat extracts and meat juices:
	In airtight containers:
ex 16.03 004	Other than whale-meat extract.
	Other:
008	Other than whale-meat extract.
Chapter 17	
SUGAR AND SUGAR CONFECTIONERY	
17.01	Beet and cane sugar, solid.
	Other sugars; sugar syrups; artificial honey (whether or not mixed with natural honey); caramel:
ex 17.02 101	Glucose.
Chapter 18	
COCOA AND COCOA PREPARATIONS	
	Chocolate and other food preparations containing cocoa:
ex 18.04 400	Ice cream; ice-cream and pudding powder.
900	Other food preparations.
Chapter 19	
PREPARATIONS OF CEREALS, FLOUR OR STARCH; PASTRYCOOKS' PRODUCTS	
19.02	Preparations of flour, starch or malt extract, of a kind used as infant food or for dietetic or culinary purposes, containing less than 50 per cent by weight of cocoa.
19.04	Tapioca and sago, tapioca and sago substitutes obtained from potato or other starches.
ex 19.07 101 109	Crispbread.
Chapter 20	
PREPARATIONS OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT OR OTHER PARTS OF PLANTS	
	Vegetables and fruit, prepared or preserved by vinegar or acetic acid, with or without sugar, whether or not containing salt, spices or mustard:
	In airtight containers:
	Vegetables:
ex 20.01 109	Other: salad cucumbers, pickling cucumbers, gherkins, broccoli, cauliflower, kidney beans, runner beans, sliced beans, white beans in pod dill, sugar peas, green peas, marrow fat peas, carrots, marrow's chives, kale, cabbage (white, red, savoy and spring), Jerusalem artichokes, salep, kohlrabi, shallots, turnips, parsnips, horse-radish parsley (leaf and root), purslane, leeks, rhubarb, radishes, brussels sprouts, beetroot, lettuce, chicory, endive, root and stalk celery, salsify, cultivated mushrooms, spinach, tomatoes, swedes and mixtures of these.
ex 200	Fruit:
	Apples, pears, plums, cherries, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, strawberries, bilberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries and mixtures of these.
	In other containers:
	Vegetables:
ex 309	Other: as for ex 109 above.
ex 400	Fruit: as for ex 200 above.
	Vegetables prepared or preserved otherwise than by vinegar or acetic acid:
	In airtight containers:
ex 20.02 110	Sugar peas, green peas and marrowfat peas.
ex 120	Cultivated mushrooms.
150	Tomato puree (with dry weight content of not less than 25 per cent tomato, produced as a whole of tomato and water with or without salt or other preserving matter or flavouring substances).
160	Other.
	Tomatoes:
192	Preserved in sugar.
193	Other.
	Salad cucumbers, pickling cucumbers, gherkins, broccoli, cauliflower kidney beans, runner beans, sliced beans, white beans in pod, dill, carrots, marrows, chives, kale, cabbage (white, red, savoy and spring), Jerusalem artichokes, salep, kohlrabi, shallots, turnips, parsnips, horse-radish, parsley (leaf and root), purslane, leeks, rhubarb, radishes, brussels sprouts, beetroot, lettuce, chicory, endive, root and stalk celery, salsify, cultivated mushrooms, spinach, swedes and mixtures of these:
ex 198	Preserved in sugar.
ex 199	Other.
	In other containers:
ex 210	Sugar peas, green peas and marrowfat peas.
220	Cultivated mushrooms.
230	Tomato puree.
	Tomatoes:
292	Preserved in sugar.
293	Other.
	Salad cucumber . . . etc. (as 193 above):
ex 298	Preserved in sugar.
ex 299	Other.
	Fruit, preserved by freezing, containing added sugar:
ex 20.03 100	Strawberries:
901	Bilberries.
ex 909	Other (apples, pears, plums, cherries, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries, melons and mixtures of these).
	Fruit, fruit-peel and parts of plants, preserved by sugar (drained, glace or crystalized):
ex 20.04 ex 009	Other (apples, pears, plums, cherries, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, strawberries, bilberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries, melons and mixtures of these).
	Jams, fruit jellies, marmalades, fruit puree and fruit pastes, being cooked preparations, whether or not containing added sugar:
ex 20.05 201 209	Of apples.
ex 301 ex 309	Of blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, strawberries, bilberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries and mixtures of these.
ex 901 ex 909	Of pears, plums, cherries, melons and mixtures of these.
	Fruit otherwise prepared or preserved, whether or not containing added sugar or spirit:
	Pulp:
ex 20.06 ex 102	Pulp of plums, pears and mixtures of these.
ex 109	Pulp of apples, pears, plums, cherries, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, strawberries, bilberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries, melons and mixtures of these.
	Other:
	Pears:
401	Containing added spirit.
409	Other.
	Mixed fruit (apples, pears, plums, cherries, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries and melons):
ex 701	Containing added spirit.
ex 702	Others consisting essentially of plums and pears.
ex 709	Other mixtures (apples, cherries, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, strawberries, bilberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries and melons).
	Other fruit (apples, pears, plums, cherries, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, strawberries, red whortleberries and melons):
ex 903	Containing added spirit.
	Other:
ex 906	Plums.
ex 907	Apples, pears, cherries, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, strawberries, bilberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries and melons.
ex 20.07	Fruit juices (including grape must) and vegetable juices, whether or not containing added sugar, but not unfermented and not containing spirit:
	Other than citrus fruit juice:
	Containing added sugar:
201	Blackcurrant juice.
ex 204	Other (juice of apples, pears, plums, cherries, strawberries, bilberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries and melons).
ex 205	Not containing added sugar (juice of apples, pears, plums, morello cherries, blackcurrants, raspberries, gooseberries, red currants, strawberries, bilberries, blackberries, cloudberries, red whortleberries and melons).
	Vegetable juices in airtight or other containers with or without added sugar:
ex 301 ex 305 ex 401 ex 401 ex 405	Salad cucumbers, pickling cucumbers, gherkins, broccoli, cauliflower, kidney beans, runner beans, sliced beans, white beans in pod, dill, sugar peas, green peas, marrowfat peas, carrots, marrows, chives, kale, cabbage (white, red, savoy and spring), Jerusalem artichokes, kohlrabi, dry bulb onions and shallots, turnips, parsnips, horse-radish, parsley (leaf and root), purslane, leeks, rhubarb, radishes, brussles sprouts, beetroots, lettuce, chicory, endive, celery (root and stalk), salsify, cultivated mushrooms, spinach, tomatoes, swedes and mixtures of these.
Chapter 21	
MISCELLANEOUS EDIBLE PREPARATIONS	
	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included:
	Ice cream, ice cream powder and pudding powder:
ex 21.07 410	Ice cream containing fat.
490	Other.
	Fatty emulsion and like products of a kind used in the manufacture of bakers' wares:
521	Containing less than 10 per cent of fat.
529	Other.
900	Other goods.
903	Precooked rice.
Chapter 35	
ex 35.02 100	Egg albumin.
Chapter 38	
MISCELLANEOUS CHEMICAL PRODUCTS	
ex 38.09 100 200	Wood tar. Wood tar oils; wood creosote — To be liberalized January 1, 1965.
Chapter 69	
SHIPS AND BOATS	
ex 89.01 009	Other vessels (except pleasure boats and craft; competition rowing boats; the normal contracting of dry cargo ships).

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 461).

FINLAND

Liberalization of certain goods

IT HAS BEEN reported in the Finnish press that the items listed below were liberalized as from January 1, 1964. As soon as an official announcement of the liberalization is made, a further notice will be published.

List of items liberalized as from January 1, 1964:

Tariff No.	Description
19.01	Malt extract
20.02.131	Tomato concentrate
21.07.992	Food preparations not elsewhere specified or included: products used as raw materials for the food industry
27.02/03	Lignite, peat, whether or not agglomerated
27.08	Pitch and pitch coke, obtained from coal tar or from other mineral tars
27.17	Electric current
28.40.210/229	Trisodium phosphate, disodium phosphate and other orthophosphates
29.39.001	Insulin
34.02.112/190	Organic surface-active agents: fats and oils
36.02/04	Prepared explosives: mining, blasting and safety fuses; percussion and detonating caps, igniters; detonators
41.01.110/190	Raw hides and skins, fresh, salted, dried, pickled or limed, whether or not split, including sheepskins in the wool, for use as furskins, of horses, calves, sheep and lambs, goats and young goats, other animals
41.02.150/390	Sole and insole leather: leather for transmission belting and for other technical purposes, skins on the back, other
41.05.001/003	Sole and insole leather: leather the weight of which has been artificially increased, skins on the back, leather for transmission belting, other
42.05.100/901	Other articles of leather or composition leather: pieces of welting leather; pieces of leather or of composition leather, stamped or cut out in special forms but not further manufactured, not elsewhere included; leather parts for braces and belts
43.01	Furskins, raw
55.08	Terry towelling and similar terry fabrics, of cotton
59.01	Wadding and articles of wadding; textile flock and dust and mill neps
ex 60.01	Raschel fabrics
64.03/04	Footwear and outer soles of wood, cork or other materials
65.03/06	Felt hats and other felt headgear, being headgear made from the felt hoods and plateaux falling within heading No. 65.01, whether or not lined or trimmed: hats and other headgear, plaited or made from plaited or other strips of any material, whether or not lined or trimmed; hats and other headgear (including hair nets), knitted or crocheted, or made up from lace, felt or other textile fabric in the piece (but not from strips), whether or not lined or trimmed; other headgear, whether or not lined or trimmed
68.12	Articles of asbestos-cement, of cellulose fibre-cement or the like: sheets and other
69.01	Heat-insulating bricks, blocks, tiles and other heat-insulating goods of infusorial earths, or kieselguhr, of siliceous fossil meal or of similar siliceous earths
69.04/08	Building bricks (including flooring blocks, support or filler tiles and the like); roofing tiles, chimney pots, cowls, chimney-liners, cornices and other constructional goods, including architectural ornaments; piping, conduits and guttering (including angles, bends and similar fittings); setts, flags and paving, hearth and wall tiles, unglazed or glazed
69.10	Sinks, wash basins, bidets, water closet pans, urinals, baths and like sanitary fittings
70.04/07	Unworked cast or rolled glass (including flashed or wired glass), whether or not figured, in rectangles; unworked drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass), in rectangles; cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass in rectangles, surface ground or polished, but not further worked; cast, rolled, drawn or blown glass (including flashed or wired glass) cut to shape other than rectangular shape, or bent or otherwise worked (e.g. edge worked or engraved), whether or not surface ground or polished; multiple-walled insulating glass; leaded lights and the like
70.08.100/200	Safety glass consisting of toughened or laminated glass, shaped or not
84.22	Lifting, handling, loading or unloading machinery, telphers and conveyors (e.g. lifts, hoists, winches, cranes, transporter cranes), not being machinery falling within heading No. 84.23
84.23.101/109	Excavators: with turning upper part and mounted on caterpillar chassis; other
84.34.100/109	Machinery, apparatus and accessories for type-founding or type-setting; machinery, other than the machine-tools of heading No. 84.45, 84.46 or 84.47 for preparing or working printing blocks, plates or cylinders
84.35	Other printing machinery; machines for uses ancillary to printing
85.11.301/309	Electric welding and cutting machines and apparatus; electric brazing and soldering machines and apparatus
85.12.100/200	Electric water heaters and immersion heaters; electric stoves and other electric soil heating apparatus and electric space heating apparatus
85.12.400/700	Electric smoothing and pressing irons; hearths and ovens, cooking ranges and other heating apparatus used in household
85.13.100/200	All kinds of telephones and telephonic apparatus; telephonic stations and telephone switchboards
85.13.400/900	Carrier-current apparatus for telephonic line system or of telegraphic purposes; other apparatus for telephonic line system or for telegraphic purposes; parts of the foregoing
86.01/07	Steam rail locomotives and tenders; electric rail locomotives, other than self-generating; other rail locomotives; mechanically propelled railway and tramway coaches, vans and trucks and mechanically propelled track inspection trolleys; railway and tramway passenger coaches and luggage vans: hospital coaches, prison coaches, testing coaches, travelling post office coaches and other special purpose railway coaches, railway and tramway rolling stock: work-shops, cranes and other service vehicles: railway and tramway goods vans, goods wagons and trucks
86.09.300/900	Breaking gear and parts thereof; buffers, switch gear and pulling gear and parts thereof: other
87.08/10	Tanks and other armoured fighting vehicles, motorized, whether or not fitted with weapons, and parts of such vehicles; motor cycles, auto-cycles and cycles fitted with an auxiliary motor, with or without side-cars; side-cars of all kinds: cycles (including delivery tricycles), not motorized
98.01.200/700	Buttons, studs, cuff-links and press fasteners, including snap-fasteners and press-studs of plastic, metal or of other substance

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2368).

New global quotas for 1964

THE FINNISH AUTHORITIES have issued a list of global quotas for 1964.

New Quota No.	Commodity	Quota in Finnmarks
1	Salmon	750,000
2	Fish, filleted	3,000,000
3	Fish, other	800,000
4	Dried vegetables, meat extracts, etc.	1,550,000
5	Canned fish	3,000,000
6	Soups, sauces, sweets, vegetable and fruit products, etc.	3,000,000
7	Other food preparations	760,000
8	Preparations of cereal products	1,100,000
9	Fruit	45,300,000
10	Starches and gluten	830,000
11	Vegetable oils	3,100,000
12	Linseed oil, fatty acids, glycerol	5,100,000
13	Fats and oils of fish	3,400,000
14	Flours of meat and fish	7,300,000
15	Gypsum, lime and cement	1,000,000
16	Mineral tar, coal tar distillation products, solvent gasoline and solvent petrol	1,440,000
17	Aviation gasoline and petrol	5,580,000
18	Bitumen	2,800,000
19	Zinc oxide, hydrogen peroxide, carbide	700,000
20	Toluene, xyeline, methanol	800,000
21	Bandages for medical purposes	500,000
22	Products of the chemical industry	5,600,000
23	Fur skins, prepared	2,900,000
24	Articles of leather, composition leather and furs	1,200,000
25	Woven fabrics, embroidery, knitted materials	30,000,000
26	Carpets	1,800,000
27	Twine, ropes and cable	2,000,000
28	Special textile fabrics	1,500,000
29	Special fabrics, other	1,400,000
30	Clothes, underwear and clothing accessories, gloves, made-up textile articles	15,000,000
31	Footwear	5,000,000
32	Sanitaryware	1,100,000
33	Articles for household use	3,000,000
34	Imitation jewellery and articles of jewellery	3,300,000
35	Unwrought silver, gold and platinum	150,000
36	Tubes and pipes of cast iron and parts thereof	1,000,000
37	Structures of iron and other articles of iron	6,100,000
38	Locks, ferrules, fastening equipment and springs	5,500,000
39	Heating and warming apparatus, operated with fuel	3,000,000
40	Outboard motors	6,000,000
41	Galvanized batteries	2,400,000
42	Television and radio receivers	15,000,000
43	Electrical installation material	13,000,000
44	Electric lamps	4,000,000
45	Machinery apparatus, not elsewhere included	34,000,000
46	Passenger cars	80,000,000
47	Lorries, delivery vans and special automobiles	14,000,000
48	Other vehicles	1,600,000
49	Parts of finished goods and accessories	45,000,000
50	Arms and ammunition	1,300,000
51	Brooms, brushes	1,000,000
52	Toys and games	3,000,000

Inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.49, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4 (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 461).

IRISH REPUBLIC

Import quotas

THE GOVERNMENT of the Irish Republic have announced a general enlargement of quotas with effect from January 1, 1964. The quotas for the following articles will be increased by 10 per cent as from that date: motor tyres, leather footwear, silk hose, woollen and synthetic piece-goods, brushes, electric lamps, sparking plugs, laminated springs, ladies' felt hats, wood screws, cotton piece-goods and superphosphates. There will be an increase of approximately 36 per cent in the rubber footwear quota. The quotas for cycle tyres, motor vehicles and component parts will remain unchanged.

Details of the increased quotas on leather footwear (Quota No. 3), rubber footwear (Quota No. 4) and ladies' felt hats (Quota No. 37) were published in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated December 27, 1963 (page 1432) and this announcement does not imply any further increases in these quotas.

It was announced in the same *Board of Trade Journal* notice that the quota for certain woven fabrics of wool or worsted or synthetic or artificial textile (Quota No. 13) would be 1,200,000 sq. yds. for the period January 1, 1964, to August 31, 1964. This quota has now been increased by 10 per cent.

It is understood from the Irish authorities that quotas which have already had a 10 per cent increase from some date in 1963, and of which the current period does not expire until after January 1, 1964, will be increased from January 1 by a further 10 per cent of the unexpired portion. This further 10 per cent will be calculated on the actual amount of the quota at December 31, 1963, i.e. it

will be 10 per cent of the already increased quota, and not just the addition of a second 10 per cent of the early 1963 quota. Importers will receive supplementary licences to cover the increase from January 1 to the end of the quota period. The quotas in this case are those on motor tyres; silk and artificial silk stockings; brushes; electric lamps; sparking plugs; laminated springs; wood screws; cotton piece-goods and superphosphates.

The Government of the Irish Republic has also announced the renewal of Quotas Nos. 1 and 2 as follows:

Goods	Quota	Quota Period	Quota No.
Certain pneumatic tyres for motor vehicles –	73,000 articles	February 1, 1964 to January 31, 1965	1
Certain pneumatic tyres for bicycles or tricycles	200 articles	February 1, 1964 to January 31, 1965	2

(Note: Quota restrictions on cycle tyres have not been applied to imports from the United Kingdom or other OECD countries since July 1, 1963).

Suspension of duty on some iron and steel products continued

THE IRISH Republic Revenue Commisioners announce that the Government has made an Order entitled the Imposition of Duties (Iron and Steel Products) (No. 3) Order, 1963. The effect of the Order is to extend until June 30, 1964, the suspension of the customs duties on certain iron and steel products at Tariff Heading Nos. 73.10, 73.11 and 73.13, in so far as they apply to iron or steel bars, rods, angles, shapes, sections, sheets and plates of certain sizes. (See *Board of Trade Journal* of February 15, 1963, page 419).

SWITZERLAND

Amendments to Swiss customs tariff

THE FOLLOWING amendments have been made to the Swiss Customs Tariff. These changes came into effect on January 1, 1964:

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Rate of duty in Swiss francs per 100 kg.
09.02	Tea, in containers of:	
10	More than 5 kg.	Exempt
12	5 kg. or less	
09-03	Maté	Exempt
44.03	Wood in the rough, whether or not stripped of its bark or merely roughed down:	
08	Tropical (new sub-heading)	Exempt
44.04	Wood, roughly squared or half-squared, but not further manufactured:	
08	Tropical (new sub-heading)	Exempt
44.05	Wood sawn lengthwise, sliced or peeled, but not further prepared, of a thickness exceeding 5 millimetres:	
08	Tropical (new sub-heading)	Exempt

The French text of these amendments is held by the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 460).

BENELUX

Amendments to customs import tariff

A BELGIAN Royal Decree of December 20, 1963 (*Moniteur Belge* No. 256 of December 24), makes certain modifications (mainly reductions) to the Benelux Customs Import Tariff, *with effect from January* 1, 1964, in respect of the following tariff numbers:

08.02 E I	38.12
08.04 B I	39.03
18.03	40.11
18.05	87.12
21.04	95.05
21.07	

The decree also makes other modifications (e.g. changes in the text of certain sub-headings) in the tariff not involving changes in import duty.

The text of the above-mentioned Decree (in French) may be seen at the Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E.13, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 479).

THE NETHERLANDS

Import duty tariff quotas

A NETHERLANDS Ministerial Order No. D3/10998 of December 24, 1963 (*Nederlandse Staatscourant* No. 251 of December 30), contains a CONSOLIDATED list of goods (reproduced below) to be admitted free or at a reduced rate of import duty up to an annual quota specified against each item when imported from *non-EEC* countries. Goods imported under the terms of this Order may NOT be re-exported from The Netherlands before they have undergone some form of further manufacture or treatment. (Cleaning, sifting, washing, dyeing, bottling, packing in bags, affixing labels, etc, will not be regarded as having been further manufactured or treated)

THE ORDER CAME INTO FORCE ON JANUARY 1, 1964.

Tariff No.	Description of Goods	Annual Quota (Quantity: Metric tons)		Duty-free or Reduced Duty (Per cent)	
		OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1964)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1964)	OLD (Prior to Jan. 1, 1964)	NEW (From Jan. 1, 1964)
08.02 A I a 08.02 A II a	Seville oranges	110	150	Free	3 (Jan. 1, 1964–Mar. 31, 1964); 2·3 (April 1, 1964–Oct. 15, 1964); 3 (Oct. 16, 1964–Dec. 31, 1964)
08.04 B I	Grapes, dried, in packages of a net weight of not more than 15 kg.	168†	1‡	6	6
08.11 C II	Citrons	250	250	Free	1·7
09.01 A I	Coffee, unroasted	85% of imports during 1962 from countries other than B.L.E.U.	85% of imports during 1963 from countries other than B.L.E.U.§	Free	Free
ex 29.16 A VII a	Desoxycholic acid	15	15	Free	1·6
ex 38.08 C III	Hydrogenated, polymerized and dimerized rosins	1,750	1,900	0·75	1·2
45.01	Natural cork, unworked, crused, granulated or ground; waste cork	13,000	10,000	Free	Free
45.02 B	Natural cork in blocks, plates, sheets or strips (including cubes or square slabs, cut to size for corks or stoppers), not reinforced with paper, fabric or other materials	15	6	1·8	1·8
73.02 A II	Ferro-manganese (containing 2% or less by weight of carbon)	200	200	Free	Free
73.02 C	Ferro-silicon	3,500	3,500	Free	Free
73.02 D	Ferro-silico-manganese	500	450	Free	Free
73.02 E I	Ferro-chromium	160	160	Free	Free
73.02 G I	Ferro-tungsten	4	4	Free	Free
ex 73.02 H	Ferro-molybdenum	22	22	Free	Free
ex 73.02 H	Ferro-vanadium	7	7	Free	Free
73.05 A	Iron and steel powders	1,000	1,500	1·2	2
73.15 B VI a 1	Electrical sheets and plates with a watt-loss, regardless of thickness, of 0·75 watt or less, of alloy steel	450*	400‡	2	3
76.01 B I	Aluminium waste and scrap	300	300	0·75	0·75

* Quota for the second half of 1963.
† Quota for the period from December 1, 1963, to December 31, 1963.
‡ Quota for the first half of 1964.
§ Quota for the period from January 1, 1964, until the date on which the import duty on unroasted coffee is modified.

A previous notice on The Netherlands Import Duty Tariff Quotas was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of January 3, page 30.

SPAIN

Customs duty on petroleum products

THE SPANISH Ministry of Finance has published an Order in the State *Gazette* of December 10, 1963, which states that specific petroleum products that come under the monopoly of CAMPSA (Compania Administradora del Monopolio de Petroleos) may be authorized, in agreement with CAMPSA, to be imported privately.

Imports of petroleum products under the CAMPSA monopoly

are not subject to Customs duties, but the Ministry has fixed the following rates of duty for such imports as are authorized to be imported privately:

	per cent
Asphalt	10
Lubricating greases and oils	20
Paraffin wax, unworked	30
Paraffin wax, worked, and paraffin wax candles	50
Mixtures of acyclic, cyclanic, cyclanic and cycloterpenic hydrocarbons with a total isomer content less than 95 per cent:	10

FEDERAL GERMAN REPUBLIC

Liberalization of imports

THE FEDERAL German Authorities have announced the liberalization of the following items with effect from January 1, 1964:

Pig meat, fresh or chilled	
0201 12	Chops
0201 13	Streaky bacon
0201 19	Other pig meat of domestic pigs
Pig meat, frozen	
0201 22	Chops
0201 23	Streaky bacon
0201 29	Other pig meat of domestic pigs
Bacon, not streaky	
0205 12	Fresh, chilled, frozen or only salted
0205 17	In brine, but not dried or smoked
Hams	
ex 0206 11	Salted or in brine, but not dried or smoked
Bacon, streaky	
0206 13	Only salted
Other pig meat	
ex 0206 19	Salted or in brine, but not dried or smoked
Lard and other rendered pig fat	
1501 01	For food purposes

Any inquiries relating to this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E37, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

Foodstuffs regulations

THE TEXT of a Federal German Order amending the Dietetic Foodstuffs Order (Verordnung über diätetische Lebensmittel) of June 20, 1963 is published in *Bundesgesetzblatt* Part I No. 68 of December 31, 1963.

Any inquiries regarding this notice should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E37, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 449).

ITALY

Compensatory levy on starch products

IN PURSUANCE of a European Economic Community decision the Italian Government in Presidential Decree No. 1862, have imposed a compensatory levy on imports from third countries of dextrines and soluble or roasted starches (Tariff Heading 3505A) at the rate of lire 1375 per 100 kgs. valid until August 14, 1964.

All inquiries concerning these decrees should be addressed to Export Services Branch (Tariff Section), Board of Trade, Room E39, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 450).

KUWAIT

Agency Law requirements

IT WAS stated in the Speech from the Throne at the opening of the National Assembly in Kuwait on October 29, that the period of grace allowed to foreign agents under Article 27 of the Commercial Law would end on January 22, 1964.

Articles 26 and 27 of the Commercial Law provide as follows:

26. From the day this law comes into force no non-Kuwaiti may engage in commerce in Kuwait unless he has a Kuwaiti partner or partners. It is laid down that the capital of Kuwaitis in a joint business shall not be less than 51 per cent of the total capital of the commercial house.

As for non-Kuwaiti individuals engaged in commerce in Kuwait at the time of the coming into force of this law, and who have no Kuwaiti partners, surety for them in accordance with the current common practice may be deemed sufficient. The rules for such security shall be regulated by decree.

27. From the day this law comes into force no foreign company may establish a branch in Kuwait nor carry on commercial business in Kuwait except through a Kuwaiti agent who is a merchant.

As for non-Kuwaiti agents engaged in commerce in Kuwait at the time of the coming into force of this law such persons must conclude the winding up of their agencies within three years from the time of the coming into force of this law.

CYPRUS

Visits of British businessmen

THE BRITISH Trade Commissioner in Nicosia has informed the Board of Trade that as the position there is still far from normal, prospective business visitors would be well advised to consult him in advance, or if this is not possible, to make contact with him on arrival. It is now possible for these visitors to travel between main towns, and most Greek businessmen are accessible; communication with Turkish businessmen is more difficult. The name and address of the British Trade Commissioner is Mr. L. Reid, Alexander Pallis Street, P.O. Box 678, Nicosia (Telegrams 'Tradcom, Nicosia').

TANGANYIKA

Regulations governing explosives and hides and skin trade

Explosives Act, 1963. The Explosives Act, 1963, passed by the Parliament of Tanganyika on December 4, 1963 makes further and better provision for the Control of the manufacture, import, export, purchase, sale, possession and use of explosives and for matters incidental thereto and connected therewith.

Hides and Skin Trade Act, 1963. The Hides and Skin Trade Act, 1963, passed by the Parliament of Tanganyika on December 4, 1963. Consolidates and amends the law relating to the trade in hides and skins and for matters incidental thereto.

Copies of the above acts are available for inspection at the Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Room E.48, Hillgate House, 35 Old Bailey, London, E.C.4.

The Acts are expected to come into operation on such dates as the Minister shall announce in the Tanganyika *Government Gazette*.

SIERRA LEONE

New decimal currency—accounting documents

WEST AFRICAN Currency Board notes and coins are to be replaced in Sierra Leone by a new decimal currency based on 'Leones', each equal to ten shillings, and 'Cents', each equal to 1.2 pence. It is proposed to issue the new currency in August, 1964.

Government Notice No. 1242, published in the Sierra Leone *Gazette* of December 19, 1963, announces that from the date of the introduction of the new currency all accounting documents required to be lodged at the Receipt of Customs must show the new currency in 'Leones' and 'Cents'. Accounting documents are deemed to include Shipping Forms, Bills of Entry and all other forms bearing statements of monetary dealings.

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Customs tariff changes

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 2 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 3 sets out the following amendment to the Customs Tariff with effect from that date:

Tariff Item	Article	Minimum Duty	Intermediate Duty	Maximum Duty
		Cents	Cents	Cents
130	(a) Parts and accessories, n.e.e., of motor vehicles (other than motor cycles) and of tractors: By the substitution for sub-paragraph (10) of paragraph (a) of the following sub-paragraph: (10) Brake drums and wheel hubs . per lb.	—	7½ with a minimum of 20%	—

Rebate of duty for manufacturing purposes

GOVERNMENT NOTICES No. 3 to 5 inclusive, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 3, amend the Second Schedule of the Customs Tariff as follows:

Tariff Item	Article	Duty Rebated as under
	G.N.3.	
491	*Industry for the Manufacture of Clothing, other than Shirts, Collars, Pyjamas, Nightdresses, Knitted Apparel, Waterproof Clothing and Clothing of Real or Imitation Fur:* (1) (a) For the manufacture of women's, girls', men's and boys' clothing, the following: (xi) Striped blazer cloth containing more than 50 per cent by weight of man-made fibre for the manufacture of boys' and girls' blazers	The whole duty.
	Note: The provisions of this sub-paragraph shall lapse after December 31, 1963. By the deletion, in sub-paragraph (xi) of paragraph (1) (a), of the Note.	
	G.N.4.	
463	By the substitution, for the item, of the following item: 4 3. *Textile Finishing Industry:* (1) Woven unbleached fabrics, containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton, for conversion into textile prints on bleached or dyed grounds	To the extent of the intermediate duty.
	(2) Woven unbleached fabrics, containing 50 per cent or more by weight of rayon or cellulose acetate or mixtures thereof, for conversion into textile prints on bleached or dyed grounds	The whole duty.
	(3) Woven unbleached fabrics (excluding fabrics in a twill or sateen weave) of cotton or of cotton and man-made fibres (excluding rayon or cellulose acetate) mixed, not finished in any way, with a construction of 160 threads or more per square inch (of which not less than 105 threads must be in the warp), woven from yarns of a cotton count of 32's or finer in both the warp and the weft, in such quantities and at such times as the Minister may permit and subject to any conditions he may impose, for the finishing thereof provided such fabrics are to undergo at least, all of the following processes: Singeing, bleaching or vat dyeing, mercerizing and compressive shrinking: (a) Containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton and with a free-on-board price not exceeding 20 cents per yard: Liable to the minimum duty	The whole duty less 2·875 cents per yard.
	Liable to the intermediate or the maximum duties	The whole duty, less 3½ cents per yard.
	(b) Other	The whole duty, less 3½ cents per yard.
651	*Industry for the Building and Equipment of Motor Vehicles, other than Motor Cycles:* (4) Radiators and radiator cores and parts thereof, for motor vehicles, other than trucks with a total gross weight of less than 22,400 lb.	*Ad val.* 10% or 7½ cents per lb. whichever duty shall be the greater.
	By the deletion of paragraph (4).	

Customs tariff applications

CUSTOMS TARIFF Application List No. 359 published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of January 10, states that the Board of Trade and Industries has received the following application affecting the Republic's Customs Tariff:

For an increase in duty on: WATERMETERS, other than those for house connections used with piping not exceeding one inch inside diameter, to 30 per cent in the minimum column and 35 per cent in the intermediate column.

Where British trade organizations are thought to be interested in the above application they are being informed and it is suggested that any British firm desiring to make representations to the Board of Trade and Industries and belonging to a trade organization, should get into touch with that body in the first instance. Firms proposing to make independent representations to the South African authorities and desiring further information relating to the above should address their inquiries to the Commercial Relations and Export Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1, quoting reference CRE 297/64.

Import control, 1964

DETAILS WERE given in the *Board of Trade Journal* of December 20, 1963 (pages 1390-93) of the import control regulations for 1964.

Advice has now been received that specific import permits will be granted on the following basis in respect of the items which were deleted from the Free List:

Sewing machines, not being industrial machinery, of an f.o.b. cost not exceeding R.25 each.	33⅓ per cent of the value of 1963 imports
Yarns, threads and twists containing 50 per cent or more by weight of cotton, in units of more than 300 yards: Nylon filament yarn	50 per cent of the value of 1963 imports
Wooden pencils and wood-cased crayons	33⅓ per cent of the value of 1963 imports

Import of exotic animals

GOVERNMENT NOTICE No. 353, published in the Republic of South Africa *Government Gazette* of December 27, 1963 prohibits the importation of any kind of exotic animal of the classes mentioned in the schedule below, except on the authority of a permit issued by the Minister of Agricultural Technical Services.

SCHEDULE

Nematoda	Crustacea
Gastropoda	Arachnida
Bivalvia	Marsipobranchi (Agnatha)
Oligochaeta	Selachii (Chondrichtyes)
Hirundinea	Amphibia
Diplopoda	Reptilia
Chilopoda	Aves
Symphylo	Mammalia
Insecta	Pisces (Osteichthyes) other than fish as defined by section one of the Fishing Industry Development Act, 1944 (Act No. 44 of 1944).

PORTUGUESE EAST AFRICA (MOZAMBIQUE)

Liquidation of Indian assets

H.M. CONSULATE-GENERAL in Lourenço Marques have reported that the impending liquidation of the following Indian businesses has been announced. Claims against their assets must be submitted by March 21.

District of Lourenço Marques

Kanji Dayalal, Kalyanji Ketshi & Co., V. Kakoo Madhavjee & Co. Ltd., Gokal & Co. Ltd.

Inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 3082).

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Editorial communications should be addressed to the Editor, Board of Trade Journal, *Room* 2410, *Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.*1. (*Tel. Trafalgar* 8855, *Ext.* 2192). *Telegrams and cables should be addressed 'Boneblack, London.'*

SOUTHERN RHODESIA

Customs and excise tariffs

COPIES HAVE BEEN received of the Customs and Excise (Modification and Adaptation) Regulations, 1963 and the Customs and Excise Tariff (Amendment) Notice of Motion 1963 (No. 12) issued as Southern Rhodesia Government Notices No. 803 of 1963 and No. 1 of 1964.

The Federal Customs and Excise Act, 1955 has continued in force in Southern Rhodesia after the dissolution of the Federation. The Regulations modify and adapt the Act, and also provide for the following:

(1) seizure of goods liable to but not seized before the day following dissolution;

(2) assessment and recovery of unpaid or underpaid duty on goods entered for consumption in Southern Rhodesia before the day following dissolution and released on or after that day;

(3) entry into Southern Rhodesia for consumption of goods imported into the Federation before the day following dissolution;

(4) continuing validity of bonds executed and other securities given, in terms of the Act, before the day following dissolution;

(5) continuation of legal proceedings instituted or due to be instituted in Southern Rhodesia before the day following dissolution.

Government Notice No. 1 of 1964 serves to amend the former Federal Customs and Excise Tariffs, which consist of schedules to the Customs and Excise Act, 1955 and to provide for the levying of customs duties on certain goods imported into Southern Rhodesia from Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The amendments to the Customs Tariff (Part II), and the provisions regarding Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, are as follows.

PART II (Britain pays the Column D rate of duty)

Tariff Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
14	(1) Confectionery: plain or fancy, of all kinds, compounded, made or preserved with sugar, sweetened chocolate, n.e.e., sweetmeats, crystallized fruits, candied or preserved ginger and chow-chow:				
	(a) sweetened chocolate slabs *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per lb.	£0 0s. 7½d.	£0 0s. 5d.	£0 0s. 5d.	£0 0s. 2½d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater				
	(b) other . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per lb.	£0 0s. 9d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 3d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater				
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (b) of sub-item (1) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(b) other . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per lb.	£0 0s. 8½d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 3½d.
	whichever duty shall be the greater				
35	Peas and beans and other leguminous seeds, n.e.e., including groundnuts:				
	(a) Groundnuts: shelled or unshelled but not otherwise prepared . . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Other:				
	(i) Dried or split . *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
	(ii) Ground or otherwise prepared . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (b) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(ii) Ground or otherwise prepared, n.e.e. . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
39	Salt:				
	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	39. Salt:				
	(a) (i) Dairy or common: in bulk . . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(ii) Rock: in bulk *ad val.*	10%	Free	Free	Free
	(b) Other . . *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
46	Vegetables:				
	By the repeal of paragraph (b) and by the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:				
	(b) Tinned or otherwise preserved, including grains, fruits and pulses preserved as vegetables but excluding dried or split pulses:				
	(i) Frozen peas and frozen Brussels sprouts *ad val.*	30%	20%	20%	10%
	or per lb.	£0 1s. 0d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.	£0 0s. 6d.
	less *ad val.*	—	—	—	10%
	whichever duty shall be the greater				
	(ii) Other . . *ad val.*	40%	30%	30%	20%
122	By the repeal of sub-item (3) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-item:				
	(3) Iron and steel: in shot, pellet, angular grit, powder and like crude forms, in bulk *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
126	By the repeal of sub-item (3) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-item:				
	(3) Bronze bushes, rough cast, in the length, and unfinished: exceeding 1 inch in diameter, but not exceeding 7 inches in diameter; bronze rods exceeding 1 inch in diameter *ad val.*	30%	25%	20%	20%
	Note: In this item bronze means a copper-base metal alloy which contains not less than 3 per cent of tin, whether or not it contains other elements.				
179	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	179. Metallic ores, concentrates and slags (other than basic slag), n.e.e. . . .	Free	Free	Free	Free
215	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	215. Ammonia (solution) and anhydrous ammonia, ammonium carbonate, ammonium chloride (sal-ammoniac), ammonium perchlorate; and mono-ammonium phosphate, not being fertilizer: in bulk . . *ad val.*	10%	5%	Free	Free
227	By the repeal of the item and by the substitution therefor of the following item:				
	227. Fertilizers, organic or inorganic, and phosphate rock: in bulk:				
	(a) Containing more than 2 per cent of total phosphorus, expressed as P_2O_5:				
	(i) Imported under the authority of a licence issued by the Secretary for Trade, Industry and Development *ad val.*	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(ii) Other:				
	(A) Superphosphates, single, double or triple, including ammoniated superphosphates for each 1 per cent of total phosphorus (expressed as P_2O_5) per ton of 2,000 lb.	£0 3s. 6d.	£0 3s. 6d.	£0 3s. 6d.	£0 3s. 6d.
	(B) Basic slag per ton of 2,000 lb.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.
	(C) Phosphate rock and raw rock phosphate: ground or unground, or calcined . . per ton of 2,000 lb.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.
	(D) Guano, containing more than 10 per cent of total phosphorus expressed as P_2O_5 . . per ton of 2,000 lb.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.	£3 0s. 0d.
	(E) Fertilizer mixtures and compounds and other fertilizers . . per ton of 2,000 lb.	£6 0s. 0d. Free	£6 0s. 0d. Free	£6 0s. 0d. Free	£6 0s. 0d. Free
	(b) Other				
	Note: For the purpose of assessing the amount of duty payable in terms of sub-paragraph (A) of sub-paragraph (ii) of paragraph (a) of this item the total phosphorus content shall be calculated to the nearest 1 per cent and for this purpose one-half per cent shall be deemed to be less than one-half per cent.				
251	Footwear:				
	(e) Wholly or mainly of plastic or plastic coated textile material:				
	By the repeal of sub-paragraph (i) of paragraph (e) and by the substitution therefor of the following sub-paragraph:				
	(i) Infants', not over children's size 4 . *ad val.*	25%	15%	15%	5%
319	Films, cinematograph and television, film strips and lantern slides:				
	By the repeal of paragraph (d) and the substitution therefor of the following paragraph:				

(*Continued on next page*)

Tariff Item	Item	Duty A	Duty B	Duty C	Duty D
	(d) Films, cinematograph and television, other*:				
	(i) Silent	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(ii) Sound, including sound synchronized or sound-on-disc films, of a width not exceeding 16 mm.	Free	Free	Free	Free
	(iii) Sound, including sound synchronized or sound-on-disc films, of a width exceeding 16 mm.	Free	Free	Free	Free

* Other than blank films, films, strips and slides of a cultural character or newsreels.

NEW PARTS TO BE ADDED TO THE CUSTOMS TARIFF

PART IV

Customs Duties leviable in respect of goods grown, produced or manufactured in Nyasaland

Notes:

1. For the purpose of making entry in terms of section thirty-four of the Act the goods mentioned in this Part shall be described and classified in accordance with the appropriate item or sub-item of Part II and the General Notes thereto.
2. The percentage of spirits produced in Nyasaland referred to in this Part shall be calculated in terms of imperial proof gallons.

Item	Corresponding Part II Item	Duty
1. All goods other than those mentioned elsewhere in this Part	Various	Free
2. Ale, beer and stout, all kinds, of strength exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit	48 (1)	per imp. gal. £0 4s. 0d.
3. Spirits:		
(a) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit:		per imp. prf. gal.
(i) Wholly distilled in Nyasaland	50 (a) (i)	£3 1s. 4d.
(ii) Containing not less than 66⅔ per cent of spirit produced in Nyasaland	50 (a) (i)	£3 15s. 10d.
(iii) Other	50 (a) (i)	£5 6s. 6d.
(b) Other spirituous liquors, exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, n.e.e.:		
(i) Brandy:		
(A) Containing not less than 66⅔ per cent of spirit produced in Nyasaland	50 (b) (i)	£4 5s. 0d.
(B) Other	50 (b) (i)	£5 6s. 6d.
(ii) Gin:		
(A) Wholly distilled in Nyasaland	50 (b) (ii)	£4 5s. 0d.
(B) Other	50 (b) (ii)	£5 6s. 6d.
(iii) Whisky:		
(A) Containing not less than 60 per cent of spirit produced in Nyasaland	50 (b) (iii)	£4 5s. 0d.
(B) Other	50 (b) (iii)	£5 6s. 6d.
(iv) Other:		
(A) Wholly distilled in Nyasaland	50 (b) (iv)	£3 18s. 6d.
(B) Other	50 (b) (iv)	£5 6s. 6d.
(c) Plain or rectified spirits	50 (c)	£4 17s. 0d.
(d) Rum:		
(i) Containing not less than 60 per cent of spirit produced in Nyasaland	50 (d)	£3 18s. 6d.
(ii) Other	50 (d)	£5 6s. 6d.
		per lb.
4. Cigars and cigarillos	53	£0 2s. 6d.
5. Cigarettes	54	£0 5s. 10d.
6. Snuff	56	£0 1s. 0d.
7. Tobacco, manufactured:		
(a) Cigarette	57 (a)	£0 3s. 9d.
(b) Other, n.e.e.	57 (b)	£0 2s. 6d.
8. Soap of all kinds and substitutes therefor, including synthetic detergents and scouring powders but excluding medicated shampoos individually prescribed by a medical practitioner or a veterinary surgeon for the treatment of a specific condition, Spiritus Saponatus B.P.C., Spiritus Saponis Kalini B.P.C., and ether soap:		
(a) Toilet soap in tablet form containing more than 62 per cent of fatty acid	206 (a)	£0 0s. 0½d.
(b) Other	206 (b)	£0 0s. 0½d.

PART V

Customs duties leviable in respect of goods grown, produced or manufactured in Northern Rhodesia

Notes:

1. For the purpose of making entry in terms of section thirty-four of the Act the goods mentioned in this Part shall be described and classified in accordance with the appropriate item or sub-item of Part II and the General Notes thereto.
2. The percentage of spirits produced in Northern Rhodesia referred to in this Part shall be calculated in terms of imperial proof gallons.

Item	Corresponding Part II Item	Duty
1. All goods other than those mentioned elsewhere in this Part	Various	Free
2. Ale, beer and stout, all kinds, of strength exceeding 3 per cent. of proof spirit	48 (1)	per imp. gal. £0 4s. 0d.
3. Spirits:		
(a) Liqueurs, cordials and mixed potable spirits exceeding 3 per cent of spirit:		per imp. prf. gal.
(i) Wholly distilled in Northern Rhodesia	50 (a) (i)	£3 1s. 4d.
(ii) Containing not less than 66⅔ per cent of spirit produced in Northern Rhodesia	50 (a) (i)	£3 15s. 10d.
(iii) Other	50 (a) (i)	£5 6s. 6d.
(b) Other spirituous liquors, exceeding 3 per cent of proof spirit, n.e.e.:		
(i) Brandy:		
(A) Containing not less than 66⅔ per cent of spirit produced in Northern Rhodesia	50 (b) (i)	£4 5s. 0d.
(B) Other	50 (b) (i)	£5 6s. 6d.
(ii) Gin:		
(A) Wholly distilled in Northern Rhodesia	50 (b) (ii)	£4 5s. 0d.
(B) Other	50 (b) (ii)	£5 6s. 6d.
(iii) Whisky:		
(A) Containing not less than 60 per cent of spirit produced in Northern Rhodesia	50 (b) (iii)	£4 5s. 0d.
(B) Other	50 (b) (iii)	£5 6s. 6d.
(iv) Other:		
(A) Wholly distilled in Northern Rhodesia	50 (b) (iv)	£3 18s. 6d.
(B) Other	50 (b) (iv)	£5 6s. 6d.
(c) Plain or rectified spirits	50 (c)	£4 17s. 0d.
(d) Rum:		
(i) Containing not less than 60 per cent of spirit produced in Northern Rhodesia	50 (d)	£3 18s. 6d.
(ii) Other	50 (d)	£5 6s. 6d.
		per lb.
4. Cigars and cigarillos	53	£0 2s. 6d.
5. Cigarettes	54	£0 5s. 10d.
6. Snuff	56	£0 1s. 0d.
7. Tobacco, manufactured:		
(a) Cigarette	57 (a)	£0 3s. 9d.
(b) Other, n.e.e.	57 (b)	£0 2s. 6d.
8. Batteries and cells, electrical, dry primary	119 (3) (a)	*ad val.* 10%
9. Soaps of all kinds and substitutes therefor, including synthetic detergents and scouring powders but excluding medicated shampoos individually prescribed by a medical practitioner or a veterinary surgeon for the treatment of a specific condition, Spiritus Saponatus B.P.C., Spiritus Saponis Kalini B.P.C., and ether soap:		
(a) Toilet soap in tablet form containing more than 62 per cent of fatty acid	206 (a)	per lb. £0 0s. 0½d.
(b) Other	206 (b)	£0 0s. 0½d.
		per lighter
10. Cigar and cigarette lighters	308 (a)	£0 5s. 0d.
11. Matches, including fusees, vestas, and other patent lights used as such:		per gross of boxes or packages
(a) In boxes or packages containing not more than 50 matches	322 (a)	£0 1s. 6d.
(b) In boxes or packages containing more than 50 matches	322 (b)	per 50 gross of matches £0 1s. 6d.

PAKISTAN

Import licensing policy for January-June, 1964

THE CONTROLLER of Imports and Exports announced the new policy by radio on December 31, 1963, and some advanced information about this has been received. Fuller details will be published as soon as these are available. Meanwhile, any inquiries about this notice should be addressed either to Export Services Branch, Room E54, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 468), or to Commercial Relations and Exports Department, Board of Trade, Room 4110, Horse Guards Avenue, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2785).

AUSTRALIA

Special Advisory Authority inquiry result

A NOTICE was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on December 20, 1963 (pages 1388 and 1389) to the effect that a reference had been made to the Australian Special Advisory Authority in respect of synthetic organic pigments and colour lakes of the monazo disazo and phthalocyanine types and pigment blue 24.

The inquiry has now been held, and as a result of the Special Advisory Authority's recommendations, temporary duties have been imposed as follows:

1. On goods classified under Tariff Item 231(A)(2)(a), 12½ per cent *ad valorem*, under all Tariffs.
2. On goods classified under Tariff Item 231(A)(2)(b), 37½ per cent *ad valorem* on the B.P. rate and 42½ per cent *ad valorem* on the M.F.N. rate.

These new duties do not apply to goods in transit on or before December 11, 1963. Further details will be published as soon as possible.

British commercial representative in Sydney

THE office address of the Principal British Trade Commissioner, Sydney, in the list of British Commercial representatives overseas published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 11, 1963 (pages i-viii), should be amended to read:

London Assurance House, 20 Bridge Street, Sydney, Australia.

The telegraphic address and telephone number remain unchanged.

(*Continued on page* 129)

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All round the world, at 71 cities, the big SAS jets come and go, carrying freight with the same first-class service that has made SAS famous for passenger travel. Your cargo gets speedy service and careful handling—handling that saves money; it has helped to reduce insurance premiums. A fast, frequent all-cargo SAS service covers Europe, with modern jets flying freight to 5 continents. Pressurized and temperature-controlled holds save you money and packing problems; and SAS dependable bookings help you keep delivery dates. Fly freight SAS—and save time, money and headaches!

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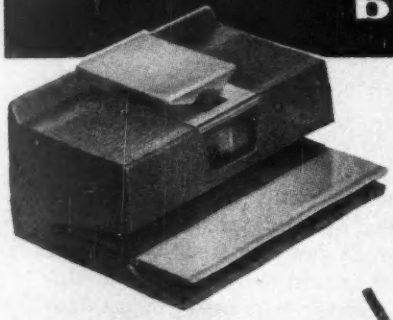

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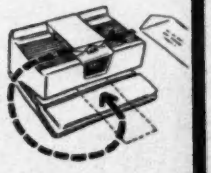

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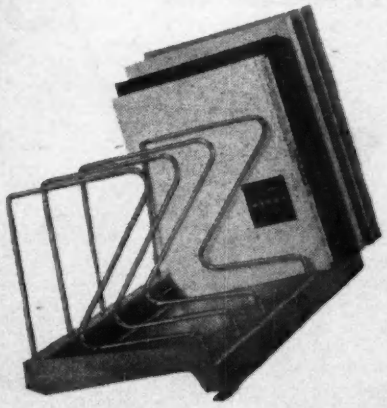

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Revision of customs by-laws

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced changes in the By-laws shown below:

New and amended by-laws

The following goods will be admitted under the By-law Tariff until further notice:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
AGENTS conditioning, or additives, as used with drilling mud in oil drilling but not including goods covered by Tariff Item 234 (F) . .	449 (A) (1)	Free
WOVEN TEXTILE FABRICS, of plain, matt or twill weaves, of cotton or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of cotton, otherwise classifiable under Tariff Item 464 (C) (6) (b), as follows: Unbleached loomstate, for use as bed sheeting or pillow casing or in the making up of bed sheets or pillow cases, under security . .	464 (C) (1) (g) (1)	Free

Cancelled by-laws

The following goods are removed from the provisions of By-law entry and will now be classified under the substantive item indicated:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
TAPES, stay or frenching, not adhesive, for use other than as bindings in the manufacture of boots, shoes or slippers, under security . .	482 (B)	Various

VISITS OVERSEAS BY UNITED KINGDOM BUSINESSMEN

United Kingdom businessmen travelling overseas are urged, in their own interest, to give advance notice of Trade Commissioners and Foreign Service Officers if they propose to call on them, especially if it is intended to ask for information or other help which it may take time to prepare. It is often advisable to telephone for an appointment on arrival.

Export Services Branch and the Regional Offices of the Board of Trade, if approached, will pass information about pending business visits to Overseas Officers and provide letters of introduction.

Decisions on tariff classifications

THE AUSTRALIAN Department of Customs and Excise have announced the following decisions on the application of the Australian Tariff:

Goods	Classification and Duty under the British Preferential Tariff	
	Tariff Item	Rate of Duty
MAN-MADE FIBRES: Continuous, or having a textile fibre content in chief part by weight of continuous man-made fibres, not covered by Item 117, 118, 120 C, 331, 472, 475, 476, 477, 478, 480, 481 or 482: Yarns, not being goods covered by Item 460 A NOTE: For the purposes of Item 460 (B) (2) (b), yarns having breaking strains, as follow: Nylon – not less than 8 grammes per denier Polyester – not less than 6·5 grammes per denier Viscose – not less than 3 grammes per denier shall be deemed, prima facie, to be of high tenacity.	460 (B)	Various

GRENADA

Import licensing regulations

THE LIST of goods which require specific licences when imported into Grenada (published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 9, 1960, page 607) has been further amended by the addition of the following new item:

Whole Corn, Corn Flour (including Corn Starch) and Canned Corn of all kinds.

Inquiries about the above notice should be addressed to the Tariff Section, Export Services Branch, Board of Trade, Hillgate House, 35, Old Bailey, London, E.C.4. (Tel. City 5757, Ext. 471).

ARGENTINA

Import of used machinery

ARGENTINE DECREE No. 8626 of July 29, 1960, provided for the surcharge-free import of used machinery in good condition (see *Board of Trade Journal* of September 2, 1960, page 544). This was suspended until December 31, 1963, by Decree No. 1397 of February 21, 1963, and is now suspended until further notice by a new Decree No. 1487 of December 17, 1963.

(*Continued on page* 131)

The 8,000 tons Blue Funnel liner Centaur *which is to sail on her maiden voyage on January 20, to Australia, calling at Singapore, Brisbane and Sydney. The vessel will take up service between Fremantle and Singapore in May, and will maintain the Blue Funnel link between West Australia and Malaysia. On the northward leg from Fremantle, she will carry 4,500 sheep, 40 dairy cows, refrigerated and general cargo; on the southward leg, she will carry 700 cattle from N.W. Australia to Fremantle. In both directions 200 passengers can be carried in one high class quality accommodation. Between March and April* Centaur *is to sail as an exhibition ship under charter to the Export Council of the Australian Chambers of Commerce. Her livestock fittings will be stripped out and display stands fitted in their place. The ship was built for Alfred Holt and Co., by John Brown and Co., (Clydebank) Ltd.*

BRITISH GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS

These announcements are restricted to firms and companies on the lists of Contractors to H.M. Government Departments.

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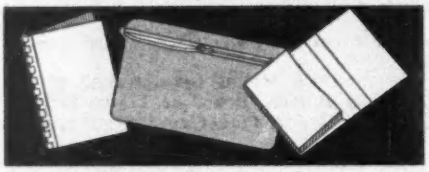

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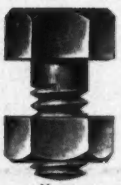

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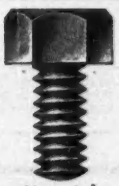

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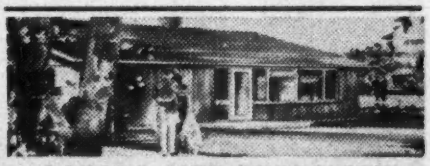

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Made to precision engineering standards with top quality materials. Excellent insulation qualities, labour saving layout and fully planned and fitted kitchen. Many layouts and from two bedrooms to five bedrooms/two bathroom models. First-class executive housing. Over 1,000 now erected in England. Export enquiries invited. *See the Showhouses at Guildford or write to Peter Hall, Export Manager,*

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UNITED STATES

Trade Commission regulation on the size of tablecloths

THE UNITED STATES Federal Trade Commission has announced that it has initiated a proceeding for the establishment of a trade regulation rule to prohibit the misrepresentation of the size of tablecloths.

A hearing on a proposed rule will be held at 10 a.m., Friday, January 31, 1964 in Room 532 of the Federal Trade Commission building, Washington, D.C., and all interested parties, including the consuming public, will be given the opportunity orally to present data, views or argument. These also may be filed in writing, in duplicate, with the Chief, Division of Trade Regulation Rules, Bureau of Industry Guidance, Federal Trade Commission, Washington, D.C. 20580, not later than February 14.

The proposed rule would prohibit manufacturers, distributors etc., from using any representation of the 'cut size' or the dimensions of materials used in the construction of tablecloths – in advertising, labelling, marking or otherwise – unless the dimensions of the cut size are accurate measurements of the yard goods used in the construction of the tablecloths; such 'cut size' dimensions are accompanied by the words 'cut size' and the 'cut size' is accompanied by a clear and conspicious disclosure of the length and width of the finished products and by an explanation that such dimensions constitute the finished size.

Any inquiries about this notice should be addressed to Commercial Relations and Exports Department (United States Branch), Board of Trade, Horse Guards Avenue, London, S.W.1. (Tel. Trafalgar 8855, Ext. 2579).

ECUADOR

Import control and customs tariff

THE BRITISH EMBASSY in Quito has reported that List II of the Ecuadorean Import Lists has been amended to include Tariff subheading 975 (a) – Dolls.

The duties charged under heading 975 have been amended as follows:

Item No.	Description	Duty in sucres
975	Dolls of all kinds, mechanical or not, and parts thereof:	
	(a) Dolls	90·00 per kg. + 25% *ad val.*
	(b) Parts:	
	1. Dolls clothing	150·00 per kg. + 25% *ad val.*
	2. Other, including walking mechanisms or mechanisms for imitating the voice or cries	Unchanged

GPO will deliver unaddressed mail

FROM January 20 the Post Office will start a Household Delivery Service for unaddressed mail which it hopes will be helpful in particular to the advertising side of businesses and other organizations.

It will provide a house to house delivery of unaddressed circulars, small samples and similar items, subject to certain weight and size limitations. The charges will vary according to weight and other circumstances from a minimum of £5 5s. to £11 11s. a thousand. Full particulars are available at all Head Post Offices.

Notes:

The maximum weight of packets for this service will be 4 ozs. and the maximum size will be 12 inches in length, 4¼ inches in width and ¼ inch thick.

Deliveries will be made to every postal delivery point in the area or areas selected by the poster. Delivery to rural areas can be undertaken only when the towns associated with these areas are included in the mailing. Deliveries for rural areas only cannot be accepted.

Items for delivery in any given week should be handed in at any main Post Office not later than Wednesday of the preceding week. General delivery in the area specified will extend usually from Monday to Friday. There will be no deliveries on Saturdays, Public and Bank holidays, or during the period December 8 to January 2.

The charges for the service will be:-

Town Areas:		
Up to 2 ozs.	£5 5s. 0d.	a thousand
Over 2 ozs. up to 4 ozs.	£6 6s. 0d.	,,
Rural Areas:		
Up to 2 ozs.	£9 9s. 0d.	,,
Over 2 ozs. up to 4 ozs.	£11 11s. 0d.	,,

(Fractions of 1,000 will be charged in steps of 50.)

To help customers in their use of the service, a 'Household List' booklet showing the number of delivery points in towns and associated rural areas will be published. It will be available at the larger Post Offices for inspection or for purchase, price 10s. 6d. The List will be in County order with towns in the County shown alphabetically. Against each town will be shown the number of delivery points – separately for the town and its associated rural areas. All points to which addressed correspondence is delivered will be included.

REGIONAL HELP FOR EXPORTERS

The services of the Export Sections of the Board of Trade Regional Organizations are freely available to you. Each of these Export Sections is closely linked with the Board of Trade Headquarters and thus with the Overseas Offices of H.M. Government. The Controller and his staff will give you all possible help in your efforts to sell your goods overseas.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS

5/- per line, minimum 25/- payable in advance

Orders for advertisements in this section should be addressed to H.M. Stationery Office, Room D.84, Atlantic House, Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.1.

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A = annually; M = monthly; Q = quarterly; 6-M = every six months.

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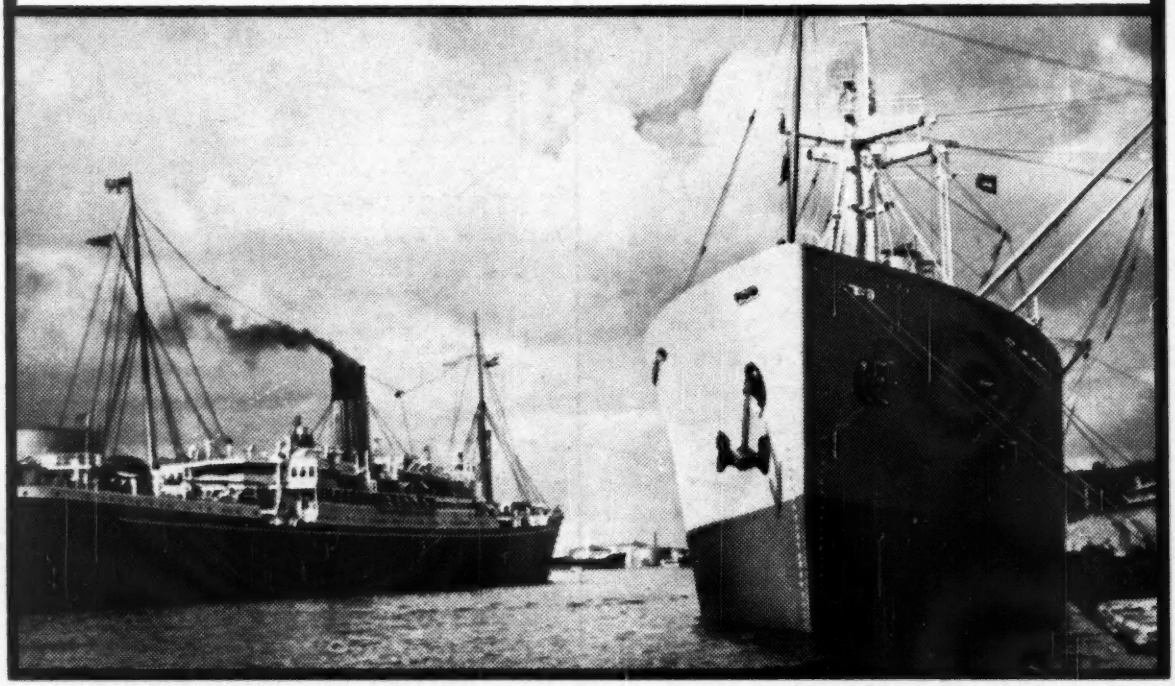

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